The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,761—VOL. LXXIII. FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1876. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

BARNETT.—December 30, at her residence, O'Connell-street, Parramatta, the wife of Thomas Barnett, jun., of a daughter.

BROWN.—January 7, at her residence, the Commercial Hotel, George-street South, the wife of James Brown, of a son.

EDWARDS.—January 12, at her residence, Laughren Cottage, Walker-street, Redfern, the wife of A. G. Edwards, of a daughter.

OSBORNE.—January 17, at Foxlow, Mrs. George Osborne, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AYTON.—April 23, 1875, at Garden Reach, Calcutta, Sophia Thomasin, relict of the late Captain J. A. Ayton, 3rd battalion 18th Regiment, N.I., and niece of the late Colonel George Fleming, of the Bengal Engineers (the last claimant of the Earldom of Slane), and mother of Mrs. Charles Frederick Holmes, of Woollahra, Sydney.

BENNETT.—January 27, at her parents' residence, Manly Beach, Mary Agnes Sarah, fourth daughter of Samuel and Mary Bennett, aged 9 years.

EDWARDS.—January 27, at her residence, Laughren Cottage, Redfern, Elizabeth Sarah, the beloved wife of A. G. Edwards, aged 41 years.

FURNISS.—January 26, at Mount View-terrace, Strawberry Hill, Sydney, N.S.W., Sydney Thomas, the beloved son of Thomas Swift and Mary Ann Furniss, late of Victoria Docks, London, aged 1 year and 9 months.

GRAHAM.—January 27, at his residence, Fernbrook, Burrawang, Robert Graham, aged 67, late of Lettermoney, county Fermanagh, Ireland.

KELLETT.—January 27, at Penrith, after many years' severe affliction, Faith Adeline Kellett, aged 68 years, for many years postmistress, deeply regretted.

PULLIN.—January 27, at the residence of his grandfather, Crown-street, near William-street, Woolloomooloo, Herbert Alfred Harcourt, the eldest and dearly beloved son of Alfred Robert and Emily Pullin, aged 2 years and 7 months. "Safe in the arms of Jesus."

SPENCER.—January 26, at her parents' residence, Australia-street, Newtown, Amy Isabel, eldest beloved daughter of John R. and Jane Spencer, aged 6 years and 10 months.

SMITH.—January 23, at the residence of his brother, Launceston, Tasmania, Daniel Smith, of Selma, Esq., the beloved brother of Mrs. Dr. Beg, of this city.

SIVIER.—Supposed to be lost at sea, Captain Thomas Inglis Sivier, of the barque Essie Black, wrecked near Kent Group, South Australia, December, 1875, leaving a loving wife and four children to mourn their sad and irreparable loss, aged 58 years; also Mrs. Kersey, his beloved daughter, a passenger in the Essie Black, and who is supposed to have shared her father's melancholy fate, aged 18 years.

SHIPPING.

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).
OVERLAND ROUTE via BRISBANE, NORTHERN QUEENSLAND PORTS, TORRES STRAITS, JAVA and SINGAPORE, to EUROPE, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, and AMERICA.
The Company's new magnificent steamship
SOMERSET, 1000 tons,
(built expressly for the trade,)
H. M. Morris, Esq., commander,
under contract with the Queensland Government, will be despatched, from the Cosmopolitan Wharf, for
BRISBANE,
on SATURDAY, January 29, at 5 p.m.,
taking H. M. mails and passengers for above ports, and also goods and specie for Somerset, Java, Singapore, and Hongkong direct; or for transhipment to Europe, China, Japan, or America.
This Company, having effected satisfactory arrangements with the Messageries Maritime mail steamers, is prepared to book passengers at a through rate to Marseilles or any port at which the M. M. mail steamers call.
For full particulars as to rates of passage and other information apply to
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.
322, George-street.

CHINESE PASSENGERS FOR HONGKONG.—The E. and A. Company's steamer SOMERSET leaves the Cosmopolitan Wharf on SATURDAY, 29th January, punctually at 5 p.m., and has excellent accommodation.
PASSAGE MONEY, including provisions, £10 10s.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with N. S. W. and N. Z. Governments,
COLIMA,
3000 tons, Shackford, commander,
will be dispatched,
at 6 p.m., on FRIDAY, 11th February, for Kandavu, carrying her Majesty's mails, and passengers, to be transhipped thence per
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO
to Honolulu and San Francisco.
Passengers booked for Fiji, Honolulu, and all parts of America and Europe.
Passengers for Europe may obtain tickets enabling them to remain six months in America.
This line offers special inducements to passengers, the steamers having been built expressly for the Pacific trade, fitted with all modern improvements for ventilation in a hot climate, and having superior accommodation for 180 first-class passengers.
The contractors being in combination with the Union and Central Pacific Railway Companies, passengers may rely on every attention and facility being afforded them in their journey across the American continent.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
N.B.—The Colima is now open for inspection by intending passengers.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON (CLARENCE RIVER) via NEWCASTLE, the NEW ENGLAND, THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER direct, with Passengers and Cargo.—The BALLINA, on TUESDAY, the 1st February, at 9 p.m. (weather permitting).
TO MACLEAY RIVER direct, with Passengers and Cargo.—The PLATYPUS, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting).
TO THE RICHMOND RIVER, via MACLEAY RIVER, with Passengers and Cargo.—The PLATYPUS, on MONDAY, the 31st instant (weather permitting).
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).
The S. S. KEMBLA will leave Sydney for NEWCASTLE every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY NIGHT, at half-past 11 o'clock.
And leave NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
Office and Stores, Patent Slip Wharf, Sydney; and Scott-street, Newcastle.
F. GARDNER, Secretary.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY:
THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 9, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wentworth, Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m. FARES: Saloon at current rates.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Monday night, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—Alexandra, this day, Friday, at 4 p.m. (Fares and freight at reduced rates.)
TO MARYBOROUGH direct.—Balclutha, this day, Friday, at 4 p.m. (Fares and freights at reduced rates.)
TO ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, this day, Friday, at 4 p.m.
TO PORT DENISON.—Egmont, Monday, at 4 p.m.
TO CLEVELAND BAY.—Egmont, Monday, at 4 p.m.
TO COOKTOWN WHARF.—Egmont, Monday, at 4 p.m.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
F. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO BRISBANE.
The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship
ALEXANDRA
will be dispatched for BRISBANE, THIS DAY, Friday, at 4 p.m.
FARES AND FREIGHTS AT REDUCED RATES.
For particulars, apply to
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO MARYBOROUGH Direct.—
The A. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
BALCLUTHA
will be dispatched for Maryborough direct, THIS DAY, Friday, at 4 p.m.
FARES AND FREIGHTS AT REDUCED RATES.
For particulars apply to
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sydney, 27th January, 1876.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the Schooner KATE KEARNEY; carries about 120 tons, well found, and in first-class condition. Apply O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-day, 9.15 a.m., and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA, Clyde, and Moruya.—To-day, 9.15 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-night, at 11.
SHELLHARBOUR.—To-night and Tuesday, 8 p.m.
MERIMBULA, Eden, and Tathra.—Tuesday, 9.15 a.m.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—
The undersigned intend dispatching the steamers
YOU YANGS or DANDENONG,
every Friday;
MACEDON or BARRABOOL,
every Tuesday.
THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
Return tickets (saloon) are issued, available for two months by either steamer.
The steamers will leave Melbourne for Sydney also every Tuesday and Friday.
WM. HOWARD SMITH Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—
The Melbourne Steamship Company will dispatch the
S. S. YOU YANGS, 800 tons,
Alfred Thrussell, commander,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 28th January, at 12 NOON.
and the
S. S. BARRABOOL, 1100 tons,
John Pain, commander,
on TUESDAY, 1st February, at 12 NOON.
THE SALOONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.
For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf,
foot of King-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—
The Melbourne Steamship Company will dispatch the
S. S. BARRABOOL,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 28th January, at 8 p.m.
Fares: Saloon, 7s 6d; steerage, 3s 6d.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO BRISBANE AND MARYBOROUGH
—The Melbourne Steamship Company will dispatch the
S. S. EDINA,
J. H. South, commander,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 28th January, at 6 p.m.
The SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.
For freight (at REDUCED RATES), passage, and all particulars, apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf,
foot of King-street.

FOR HONGKONG, via COOKTOWN.—The splendid steamship CYPHRENES, Thomas Wood commander, will be dispatched as above about 14th February.
Has excellent accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND.—
The powerful and well-known S. S. HERO, Thomas Logan, commander, will leave the Grafton Wharf for AUCKLAND, positively on TUESDAY, 8th February, at 4 p.m. For freight or passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents,
52, Pitt-street.

STEAM FROM SYDNEY TO NEW ZEALAND DIRECT.—Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co., of Melbourne, owners.
The powerful steamship
OTAGO,
1000 tons, George Calder, Esq., commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on THURSDAY, the 17th February, at noon, carrying passengers and cargo for
HOKITIKA
GREYMOUTH
NELSON
WELLINGTON
PORT LYTTELTON (Christchurch)
DUNEDIN
BLUFF HARBOUR,
and MELBOURNE.
For all details and particulars apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents,
Exchange-buildings.

STEAM TO WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and OTAGO.—The S. S. EASBY, 2400 tons burthen, A. Kennedy, commander, having very superior accommodation for passengers, and room for light freight, will leave the Cosmopolitan Wharf THIS AFTERNOON, the 28th instant. Goods also taken for transhipment to Nelson, Napier, and Wanganui. For freight or passage apply to FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.
All cargo to be down by 3 o'clock.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN direct.—Steamship TASMAN, from GRAFTON WHARF, TUESDAY, 1st February, at 4 p.m.

Saloon	£6 6
Return (available four months).. ..	10 10
Steerage	3 10

For freight or passage apply to
T. and W. WILLIS, 48, Pitt-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS leave
Queen's Wharf.. 7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 6.15
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 11.45, 2.30
Manly Beach.... 8.15, 9.15, 12, 3.15, 5, 5.30
Fare—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
J. R. CAREY.

THE STEAMER ESSEX will run from the Princess Stairs, Circular Quay, on MONDAY, February 1, to convey passengers to and from the PARRAMATTA, at the following hours, with the permission of Captain GODDARD:—11 a.m., 12.30 a.m., 3 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m., and 12 p.m. THOMAS THOMPSON.

SHIP PARRAMATTA, FOR LONDON.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The ship will leave the Wharf on the 29th instant, and be towed to sea at daylight on TUESDAY, February 1.
There is still room for a few third-class passengers.
Apply on board to Captain GODDARD; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

LONDON LINER.—
FOR LONDON Direct.
The splendid clipper
DARLING DOWNS,
1634 tons register, A1 20 years,
W. F. Wakeham, commander.
This magnificent Thames-built clipper renowned for her great strength and speed made her last run home from here to Docks in 75 days, being the fastest passage of the season.
To ensure an equally quick run home, she will be placed in Mort's Dock to be cleaned and painted. Having more than half her wool stowed, she will leave about the 2nd of February.
Passengers are invited to inspect the superb accommodation for first and second cabin.
Apply to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.
E. and W. PAUL.
Wool received at FLOOD'S.

FOR LONDON.—
For Wool only.
To sail 15th February,
The splendid first-class clipper ship
OCEAN MAIL, 954 tons,
Thomas Cawse, commander.
This ship, having the whole of her weight on board, is now ready to receive wool, and will be dispatched on 15th February. For rates of freight or passage apply to Captain Cawse; or to
YOUNG and LARK, George and Margaret streets.
Wool received at Talbot's

FOR LONDON.—
The splendid clipper ship
CAIRNBULG,
1567 tons register, Alexander Birnie, commander, will have prompt dispatch.
Has very superior saloon accommodation, and room for a few second class passengers (in house on deck).
For freight or passage apply on board; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Lloyd's Stores, Cosmopolitan Wharf.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE FOR LONDON.—
For Passengers only.
The favourite ship
NINEVEH,
1174 tons register, R. Kemball, commander,
will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February.
Passengers are invited to inspect her saloon accommodation.
For terms apply to Captain KEMBALL, on board; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR OAMARU, N. Z.—The clipper barque WILLIAM GIFFORD, Captain J. Bishop, will be dispatched as above on or about FRIDAY, 27th instant.
For freight or passage early application will be necessary to E. W. MOLESWORTH, Circular Quay.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND, N. Z.—WAVE OF LIFE, now receiving cargo. Patent Slip Whf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—Schooner UNDINE sails THIS EVENING. Lime-street Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, all parts.—Schooner Robroy sails TO-MORROW, from Market Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Lismore and Casino.—Schooner Wallace and Bruce, sails to-morrow. G. and B. Nicoll.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—OCEAN BRIDE, first fair wind. P. BOGAN, Commercial Wharf.

FOR NAMBUCCRA RIVER.—Thomas and Henry, regular trader, This Evening. P. Hogan, Comrcl Wf.

FOR PORT STEPHENS.—EMILY MILLER. Lime Burner, Miller's Point.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—VICTOR from Market Wharf, first fair wind. Freights payable in Sydney.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—TITANIA sails first fair wind. Freight, apply Market Wharf. Freights paid in Sydney.

FOR CAMDENHAVEN.—ETTALONG sails first fair wind. Freight in Sydney. Fagan, Bros., Sussex-st.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, Tonnage for Coal to Singapore, Shanghai, and Padang. Eldred and Co., Margaret-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY THE S. S. WOONONA.—The whole of her cargo will be on the wharf this forenoon. The ship leaves for Melbourne THIS EVENING, and all cargo not removed from the wharf will be at the risk of shippers.
J. SHOOBERT, Manager.

SHIP PARRAMATTA, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the Office of the undersigned, by noon, THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BARQUE CORINNE from Hongkong and Adelaide.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES immediately for Grafton Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced freight paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
Captain GORMAN will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.
WILLIAM DRUITT, Agent,
123, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.—
The clipper Barque
CORINNE,
built at Sunderland in 1861, 396 tons register; length 127 feet; beam, 28 feet; depth, 17 feet. Thoroughly overhauled and re-coppered at Hongkong in April, 1875, and classed A 1 for three years in Germanic Lloyd's.
Will be sold cheap.
Inspection invited at Grafton Wharf, and for further particulars, apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

FOR SALE,
The clipper Barque
VOORUIT,
330 tons register; length, 120 feet; breadth, 27 feet; depth, 16 feet; thoroughly overhauled and recoppered, at Liverpool, February, 1875, with 2 years to run in American Lloyd's; shifts without ballast, and, being in first-class condition, can be sent to sea free of expense.
Inspection at Grafton Wharf, and will be sold cheap.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

BOATS for SALE or HIRE; also, Sculls. No. 2, Murray-street, Pyrmont.

SCHOONER MARGARET CHESSEL for SALE. RIFFIN and CLARKE, 147, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.—Two BOATS, 22 feet long, 4 feet 8 inches broad; one built of teak and the other of pine. To be seen on board the barque Corinne at Grafton Wharf.
WILLIAM DRUITT, 123, Pitt-street.

STEAM-LAUNCH for SALE. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN, HERALD Office.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—NOTICE.—All Accounts against this Company must be rendered not later than TUESDAY next, the 1st February.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

QUAY BERTHS VACANT.—First-class storage accommodation. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wf.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

CAPTAIN WOOLDRIDGE, late an Examiner in Seamanship and Navigation, and formerly Shipwright Surveyor to the South Australian Government; Scientific and Meteorological Observer to the Board of Trade; prepares candidates for the Local Marine Board examination for master, first and second mates, and first-class extra.
Nautical surveying in all its branches, and use of theodolite. For further information as to fees, &c., apply 26, Cumberland-street.
Captain W. allows no candidate to appear before the Board without he is certain of success.

MEETINGS.

DERRY and Inniskillen Literary Society, Special Meeting, This Evening, Schoolroom, Regent-st. Juleff, sec.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Debate, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, 390 E. C.—An Emergency MEETING, This Evening, at 7 prompt.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (Limited).
The MEETING of the Society advertised below will be ADJOURNED until MONDAY, 7th February proximo.
By order of the Board.
F. SALISBURY, Secretary and Accountant.
13, York-street, Sydney, January 20, 1876.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (Limited).
The Ninth Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at St. James' Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on FRIDAY, 28th January instant, at 7.15 p.m.

BELVIDERE C. C.—A General MEETING will be held in Reid's Assembly Rooms, William street, on FRIDAY, 28th January, at 8 o'clock. All members invited to attend. H. A. HOLDEN, Hon. Sec. pro tem.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Annual General MEETING of the Subscribers will be held at the Asylum, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant.
The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock.
A Report of the proceedings of the past year, together with the Treasurer's Accounts will be laid before the meeting.
Subscribers and friends of the Society are respectfully invited to attend.
GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.
January 18, 1876.

BRIGHTON, MANLY, TO THE WORKING MEN.
A MEETING of the working men of Manly and the district will be held at the Pier Hotel, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 8 o'clock, to organise a Working Men's Institute and Recreation Club.
By request.
ADAM RUSSELL.
N.B. All working men are earnestly invited to attend.

TO THE GOVERNORS AND SUBSCRIBERS.—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—At your next annual general meeting to be held on the 8th February, you will be called upon to elect an Honorary Surgeon. For though I have only held office for two instead of four years, the post became vacant by rotation, as I was elected in February 1874, in room of Dr. Bedford resigned, whose term of office had held expired.
I have now the honour to present myself for re-election, and again beg to solicit your support at the forthcoming election.
I have the honour to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
WALTER W. SPENCER, M.R.C.S., Lond.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PEAK DOWNS COPPER M. CO.
GENTLEMEN,—At your half-yearly meeting to be held on 31st instant, it will be your duty to elect a Director; for, although I have only held the office for about two years, my seat is vacant in consequence of my having been elected to that formerly held by Mr. Smart.
I am a candidate for re-election at your hands. It is not my intention to canvass you individually for your support. If you retain the confidence in me which induced you to elect me unsolicited two years ago, and re-elect me on the present occasion, I can only say that I will endeavour to serve you faithfully, as, to the best of my ability, I have done while I have held a seat at your Board.
I have the honour to be, yours obediently,
ALEXANDER STUART.
Sydney, 19th January, 1876.

SEVERN RIVER TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held on MONDAY, February 7th, 1876 at the Company's Office, Sydney, to receive Directors' Report and Balance-sheet to December 31, 1875; to elect a Director in lieu of William Henlet, and an Auditor in lieu of W. S. Clarke, Esq., both of whom retire, but are eligible for re-election.
By order of the board.
GEORGE HARDIE, Manager.
Sydney, January 10, 1876.

GREAT DIVIDING RANGE TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 175, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, January 28th instant, at 10.30 a.m., to consider Directors' Report and Balance-sheet to December 31st, &c., &c.
By order of the Board.
GEO. HARDIE, Manager.

JOHNSON'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Eighth Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at No. 129, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, for the transaction of ordinary business.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, January 6, 1876.

TINGAH TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's office, 175, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, January 28th, 1876, at noon. Business: To receive the Directors' Report, and to transact any further business that may be brought forward, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Managers.

NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors will be held at the Company's Offices, 3, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, the 28th January instant, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ending the 31st ultimo, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Sydney 5th January, 1876.

SYDNEY TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's office, 175, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, February 16th, 1876, at NOON; to receive Directors' Report and Balance-sheet to December 31st, to elect a Director in lieu of John Kinloch Esq., and two Auditors in lieu of Messrs. R. B. Read and W. J. Weston, all of whom retire, but are eligible for re-election, &c., &c.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE HARDIE, Manager.

LOST AND FOUND.

GOLD LOCKET Lost between Hunter's Hill, Balmain and Sydney. Reward. H.W.G., Registrar General's O.

LOST, between Queen's Theatre and Bathurst-street, gold BROOCH. Reward. 44, Bathurst-street.

LOST, part of Gold EARRING, with fringe between George and Forbes street, 5s. reward. 149, Forbes-st.

LOST, on Tuesday, a small bunch of CHARMS. Reward. J. M. GIBSON, Education Office.

LOST, on Parramatta Road, a PARASOL. Finder will be rewarded on returning to 16, Kensington-street.

LOST, a young Black and Tan TERRIER DOG. Reward. G. WITHERS, Esmond-st., Surry Hills.

LOST, Blue Antwerp PIGEON, black bars on wing, one white flight. Reward, 408, George-street.

LOST, on Wednesday evening, between Milson's Point and Oxford-street, a Gold BROOCH. Reward. 9, Oxford-street.

LOST, at Botany, on Wednesday, Gold BROOCH, with three stones. Reward. 603, Elizabeth-street, near Devonshire street. Mrs. W. Newland.

LOST, a gold Cameo BROOCH, in Domain, between Governor Bourke Statue and Racecourse. £1 reward. 24, Sussex-street.

LOST, a SHAWL, on Wednesday night, at the entrance of Theatre Royal. Finder will be rewarded on bringing it to 285, George-street.

LOST, from 24, Buckingham-street, Strawberry Hill, on Tuesday morning, a liver-coloured Retriever PUP. Finder will be rewarded.

LOST, on Monday last, in George, Pitt, Hunter, or King streets, a Lady's Gold LOCKET, containing hair. Reward on its return to No. 8, Rosebud-terrace, Paddington.

LOST, on Sunday evening, a gold BROOCH, with white and green stones, near Botany-street. Handsome reward will be given, apply No. 1, Northumberland-terrace, Moore Park.

LOST, on Thursday last, in Sydney, a small Black-and-tan TERRIER, answers to the name of Gip. A reward will be given on applying to N. B. STENHOUSE, Hunter-street.

LOST, at Coogee Bay, on Anniversary Day, a Lady's Gold WATCH, with gold key and piece of chain attached. Anyone returning the same to 261, Elizabeth street, Hyde Park, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, by carter, while going to the bond, a WARRANT for case Cigars, marked F&I over 53. Delivery stopped. The finder rewarded by the undersigned.
J. J. CURRAN, 600, George street.

LOST or Stolen on Sunday last, a Lady's Gold Hunting Geneva Lever WATCH and CHAIN. Whoever has found the same will (if not returned at once) be prosecuted for theft. A liberal reward given on returning to J. R. HAMILTON, 74, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, on the 23rd January, a Bay MARE, branded over B on near shoulder, S over WP on near hip. Any person giving information where she may be found will be rewarded. Any person detaining her after this date will be prosecuted.
J. N. GANNON, Cook's River.

FOUND 2 PIGEONS, owner can have them by paying expenses. 124, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOUND, at Manly, Gold WATCH. Apply at 172 Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

FOUND a BOAT, painted white; sails, sculls, &c. Owner can have her by paying expenses. Apply Mr. ELLET, steamer Bungaree, Milson's Point.

FOUND, on the 17th, a Black and White NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. Owner can have it on paying expenses. EDWARD COBLEY, Botany-street, Waterloo.

5 REWARD.—LOST, on Anniversary Day, between Botany and Sydney, a Gold EARRING, with tassel. Welcome Home Inn, corner of Goulburn and Brisbane streets.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, PURSE, in it money and ring. Mrs. Joseph, Almaville, Pyrmont Bridge Rd.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, between Erskine-street and Patent Slip Wharf, a Diamond STUD. Apply ALFRED A. RANDAL, Chief Officer, steamship Kembla, Patent Slip Wharf.

£10 REWARD, on conviction of the thief or thieves.—Stolen, from my place, Gannon's Forest, a brindled Kangaroo DOG, branded D on ribs (near side). Any person keeping same dog after this date will be prosecuted according to law. H. DENT.

TO CARMEN.—Railway RUG left in cab from Railway to Miller's Point, on Monday, January 17th. Reward at 605, George-street. Number known.

UMBRELLA left in 9 train, at Redfern, Saturday. Reward, M. HOLROYD, 320, George-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

THE FIRST ADVENT CONFERENCE, by His GRACE ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN, "The Church of Christ Indefectible;" price, 1s, by post 1s 2d; to be had of E. F. FLANAGAN, and all booksellers.

BOOKS, new or second-hand, cheaper than any other house. SKINNER'S, 244, Pitt-street.

LADIES' BAGS, Ladies' Bags.—Handsome assortment, cheap, at H. HAINS, 419, George-street.

SPONGE, Sponge, Sponge.—A quantity just landed, and 50 per cent. cheaper than ever. H. HAINS.

VALENTINES, Valentines, Valentines.—The prettiest assortment in Sydney; inspection invited. H. Hains.

TO PASSENGERS for England, Travellers, &c.—Photographs of the City and Harbour, Botanic Gardens, Public Buildings, &c., of Sydney in unrivalled and unapproachable variety. CLARKE, 317, George-st.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE, York-street Church, TO-MORROW. Doors open at half-past 2 o'clock.
Order of Schools: Boys on south side, girls on north side. Chippendale Schools (excepting Hay-street) to occupy the west-end floor of the church; all other Schools to occupy the galleries as directed. Visitors to occupy side pews.
Accompanist, Mr. Gehde; conductor, Mr. Huthnance. Addresses by Revs. F. Tait, W. Wilson, J. Gardiner, G. Lane.

SPECTACLE MAKER.—HAWKSFORD, removed to No. 10, Oxford-street, opposite Hardy, Brothers'.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ACETOPATHIST.—Dr. Sir G. Russell, please publish your address, or forward to Patient, HERALD.

CONSULATE of the Netherlands 62, Margaret-street, Sydney, 27th January, 1876.—The undermentioned Persons, natives of Holland, are hereby requested to communicate with me; or any information concerning them will be thankfully received.
FRANCIS MACNAB, Consul.
Marcus Jacobus Dystelberge, of Lemmer; Freerk Gerardus Rusker, of Assen; Johannes Ramkema.

IF THOMAS and PATRICK HART, formerly of Geelong, and who were educated at St. Mary's College, Hobart Town, will communicate with Mr. Sheehan, solicitor, Auckland, N.Z., they will hear of something to their advantage.

LIZZY DWYER'S address, 56, Druitt-street West.

MRS. MANNIX (from Maryborough).—Call at Governor Denison Hotel, Kent and Erskine streets.

ST. STEPHEN'S CEMETERY, Newtown.—V. 18th Dec., 1875. Send particulars to Vault, HERALD.

TO PAINTERS.—ASHLIN, Painter, please return Keys of house at Glebe at once. P. MAHONY.

WILL Mr. ASHTON, Engraver, please call on S. PALMER and SON, Woollen Drapers, 529, Geo.-st.

WILL CABMAN who drove Lady and Gent from Domain, leave O. Glasses at Jones, Waterloo Stores.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
FORTHCOMING TALES.
FIRST WEEK IN FEBRUARY,
EDINA, by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," "Oswald Cray," &c.
THERESE BOITEAU, by Mara. A story based on Colonial Life.
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

GARDEN OPERATIONS FOR FEBRUARY.
The SYDNEY MAIL.

INQUIRY into the ILL-TREATMENT of CHILDREN at RANDWICK ASYLUM.
The SYDNEY MAIL.

REMARKABLE STORM AT BRISBANE.
The SYDNEY MAIL.

NOTES AND COMMENTS, by "MNEMON."
The SYDNEY MAIL.

SPORTS IN ENGLAND, by "ANGLICANUS."
The SYDNEY MAIL.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—View of King-street.—Mail steamer City of San Francisco—Agricultural Implements.
The SYDNEY MAIL.

LLOYD'S LAST "LEAP FOR OFFICE." Cartoon. SYDNEY PUNCH, THIS DAY.

EXTREMES MEET.—Tales of the Clones (I. Blackwattle: Fytte ye Seconde). TRAIN UP A CHILD.

ANTI-POPISH PLOT.—The Australian COUNCIL OF THREE—Parliamentary Pencillings RE-BUS.

PARLIAMENTARY Damnation—University Test Papers—Robins Redivivus—Cable Stanzas—A Little Learning, &c.—Parkins and Larkins—"Spoons," Spooneying at the Regatta—Gratias Agimus, &c. Sydney Punch.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

MEMBERS of the Volunteer Force are invited to attend the Funeral of the late Private H. COUDEN, of the Balmain Corps V.R. assemble at Ewenton Avenue, THIS AFTERNOON, 28th instant, at 2.45.
E. L. CAMERON, Captain,
Balmain Volunteer Rifles.

ENGINEER CORPS.—Company PARADE, THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock. THOMAS ROWE, Capt.

STAFF RIFLE CLUB.—Target PRACTICE, SATURDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock.

2 CO.—Prize Shooting and Match with No. 6 Co., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, 2.30. C. A. Wilson, capt.

6 CO. MATCH v. 2 CO., TO-MORROW, 3 p.m.—Lieut. M'Cutcheon, Skinner, Ahern, Dale, Asprey, Dickinson, Newland, Clough, Allen, Osgood, Lowe.
J. H. MORRIS, Captain.

NO. 8 CO.—Annual MEETING, Monday next, 7.30, Battalion Office. Undress and side-arms. J. M. Smith.

2ND REGIMENT.—BAND to attend the Funeral PARADE of the Balmain Company, at Ewenton Avenue, Balmain, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m. Full dress. Meet at Erskine-street, 2.30 p.m.
JAMES WILSON, Captain Adjutant.

2ND REGIMENT Non-commissioned Officers.—A full MEETING requested, THIS (Friday) EVENING, 7.45, Brigade Office.
A. T. TELFER, Sergeant-Major.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET CORPS—PRIZES presented by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen of the City, and other citizens, will be distributed at the Exhibition Building, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m.
Parents and friends of Public school pupils are invited to attend.
H. W. STRONG, Captain Commanding.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET CORPS.—Presentation of Prizes, TO-MORROW. Assemble at south-west corner of Hyde Park, 2.30 p.m. Band to attend.
H. H. STRONG, Captain Commanding.

ARTILLERY CADET CORPS.—Presentation of Prizes TO-MORROW. Assemble at south-west corner of Hyde Park, 2.30 p.m.
H. H. STRONG, Captain Commanding.

NOTICE.—Volunteer LAND ORDERS wanted bought or sold. E. JOHNSON, 183, Pitt-street.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.—20 for SALE; principals only dealt with. Corporal GRANVILLE, Volunteer Engineers, opposite Public school, Paddington.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—Weddings, Picnics, Dinners, best and cheapest, got up by Mrs. Dettmann, 565, George-st.

BOOT, Shoe, Saddle, and Harness Manufacturers.—M'Coy, Brothers, 561, George-st., Brickfield-hill.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails, cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 410, Geo.-st.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen, 239, Pitt-street (down gateway), near Victoria Theatre.

MRS BRITCHER, Accoucheuse, 7, Gipps-st., near Ely.-st., has superior accommodation for ladies.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—Awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medals six years successively, for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry. Also THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1874. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

SPECTACLES, 1s; Brazilian Pebbles made to order. Mr. Solomon, qualified optician, 689, George-st. South.

TO SQUATTERS, FREE-SELECTORS, and others. T. H. RUTTER, Private Draftsman and Official Agent, Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney.

W. J. WESTON and CO., Official Managers of Mining Companies, Mining Agents, Metal and Ore Brokers, 5, Spring-street, Sydney.

W. GARDINER and CO.,
late
W. and S. GARDINER,
IMPORTERS and WAREHOUSEMEN,
325, 327, and 329, George-street,
Sydney.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM.—NOTICE is hereby given that the traffic in Palace-street, from the Parramatta Road to Terminus-street, has been suspended, pending the necessary repairs.
By order of the Mayor.
W. C. BLACK, Council Clerk.
January 26.

SHIP PARRAMATTA.—Passengers per above ship are reminded that they can be supplied with Lamps, Lanterns, Pails, Water Bottles, Jugs, Basins, and other requisites for the voyage.
T. FELTON, Ironmonger, 206, George-street North, near Circular Quay.

WANTED, 2 Loads of fine Casting SAND, Coaldust and small Moulding-boxes. Apply 571, Kent-street.

WANTED, to purchase a HOUSE of 6 or 7 rooms, in city or suburbs. Principals only need apply. Inquirer, care of William Cope, solicitor, 179, Pitt-street.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO ISAAC ELLIS IVES, Esq., Mayor of the Borough of Victoria.
SIR,—The undersigned, inhabitants of the North Shore, respectfully request that you will call a meeting of the residents of the district to take into consideration the position of the public in respect to the reserves for recreation, and more especially the by-laws attempted to be enforced in relation to the cricket ground by the Borough Council of St. Leonards, which in effect debar the public from a proper use of the reserve. It is thought that an expression of public opinion should be obtained as to the desirability of raising a fund to test the validity of the by-laws, and further, as to whether some steps should not be taken to alter the trust, so as to include the Councils of Victoria and East St. Leonards.

James Mackaness	William Ross
George Barnett	Thomas Hill
D. Munro	James Hilton
Thomas Watters	John Webster
David Moores	James Ross
Michael M'Mahon	John Rigley, and others.

St. Leonards, January 25th, 1876.

To Messrs. Mackaness, Barnett, and others.
Gentlemen,—In compliance with your request, I hereby call a Public MEETING, to be held at half-past 7 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING, January 28th, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Mount-street.
ISAAC ELLIS IVES,
Mayor, Borough of Victoria.
Gibraltar, Blue's Point, January 25th, 1876.

BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM.—The undermentioned Gentlemen have been duly nominated as CANDIDATES to fill the offices of ALDERMEN and AUDITORS for the above Borough for the year 1876-7, in the room of those retiring:—
As ALDERMEN:
SOUTH KINGSTON WARD.
WILLIAM KING DIXON, Contractor.
ANNANDALE WARD.
WILLIAM PRATT, Wholesale Druggist.
SYDENHAM WARD.
MICHAEL M'MAHON, Yeoman.
As AUDITORS:
THOMAS KENNEDY, Accountant.
EDWARD WARREN, Accountant.
W. H. PIGOTT, Mayor and Returning-Officer.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.—Borough of Waterloo.—Vote for ANDREW TORNING.

MUNICIPALITY OF FIVEDOCK.
ANNUAL ELECTION OF ALDERMEN AND AUDITORS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned nominations have been duly received:—
As ALDERMEN.
EAST WARD.—ROBERT MURRAY, Freeholder
JOHN CROKER, Postmaster.
WEST WARD.—JOHN HUNTER, Freeholder
JOHN CROKER, Postmaster.
As AUDITORS.
SYDNEY W. MURRAY, Freeholder
HENRY GRIFFITHS, Advertising Agent.
TIMOTHY MAHER, Mayor, Returning Officer.
Council-chambers, Five Dock,
January 25, 1876.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—NOTICE is hereby given that the following list of CANDIDATES for nomination has been received by the Returning-Officer.
AS ALDERMEN.
South-east Ward.—JOHN BELL, Shipowner, Proprietor of Pearl Fishery, Gentleman, Master Mariner, &c., Moorfield, Darling-street, Balmain; FREDERICK HARPER, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Darling-street, Balmain.
North-east Ward.—PETER HATHAWAY, Licensed Victualler, &c., of Mort and New John streets, Balmain; OWEN SPENCER EVANS, Surgeon, Darling-street, Balmain; ALEXANDER GOW, Dairyman, Elliott-street, Balmain.
South-west Ward.—ALFRED HANCOCK, Land Agent, Smith-street, Balmain; WILLIAM COX, Dairyman, Beattie-street.
North Ward.—CHARLES MOSSMAN, Commission Agent, Rountree street and Darling Road, Balmain; ALBERT ELKINGTON, Railway Contractor, Wharf Road, Balmain.
AS AUDITORS.
JOSEPH H. WATKIN, Broker, Commission Agent, Building Society's Secretary, Birch Grove Road.
EDWIN SCHOFIELD, Blacksmith, Lawson-street.
THOMAS MATTHEW TINLEY, Accountant, Johnson-street, Balmain.
JOSEPH HEBBLEWHITE WATKIN, Accountant, Johnson-street, Balmain.
Day of Nomination, TUESDAY, 1st February next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Council Chambers.
H. PERDRIAU, Returning-Officer.
Ratepayers are hereby informed that all arrears of rates must be paid before they will be entitled to vote at the forthcoming election for the year 1876-7.
Council Chambers, January 27, 1876.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR.—The following is a list of CANDIDATES for the office of ALDERMEN, whose nominations have been duly received by the Returning-Officer, viz.:—
WILLIAM WALKER, Solicitor, Terrace, Windsor.
WILLIAM DEAN, Draper, George-street, Windsor.
DONALD ROBERTSON, Blacksmith, George-street, Windsor.
Day of Nomination, TUESDAY, February 1st, 1876, at 12 noon.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor and Returning-Officer.
Council Chambers, Windsor, January 25, 1876.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—Electors of the North Ward.—Do not fail to attend Mr. ELKINGTON'S MEETING, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at Mr. Vale's, Dock Hotel, at half-past 8 o'clock.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN — SOUTH-EAST WARD.—Electors, Mr FRED HARPUR will address you, TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at half-past 7 o'clock, at Mr. Lewis's Kent Hotel, Palmer-street.
Do not fail to attend.

SOUTH-WEST WARD, BALMAIN.—Electors,—An old servant is better than a new and untried man. Alderman HANCOCK has served you faithfully. Rally round him, and crush the clique who would SELL YOUR TOWN-HALL and spend the proceeds at the East End.

BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.—Mr. J. SANBROOK is the original candidate for Kingston Ward, who solicits your vote and interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES going out fishing on Anniversary Day can procure Lines ready for use at 417, George-street.

FISHING-TACKLE of every description, wholesale and retail. Eastway, Brothers, 417, George-street.

BLACK BREAM LINES.—Try our machine-thread Lines, 6d and 1s each. 417, George street.

SCHNAPPER LINES, undressed hemp, 100 yards long, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d each. 417, George-street.

FISHING-LINES ready for use, 1s and 1s 6d each, extra strong, at Eastway, Brothers', 417, George-street.

FISHTRAPS.—Try our improved Fish-traps that will catch them. Eastway, Brothers, 417, George-street.

RATS, RATS.—Our improved Rat-traps that will catch them. Eastway, Brothers, 417, George-street.

WIRE-NETTING, all sizes, from ½ inch to 2 inch mesh, from 18 to 72 inches wide. 417, George-st.

MEAT SAFES.—Improved hanging wire Meat Safes. EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 417, George-street.

WIRE MEAT COVERS, made of white wire, and very strong. EASTWAY, BROS., 417, George-st.

FISHING NETS, all sizes in stock, and made to order. EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 417, George-street.

FISH TRAPS, for catching fish in fresh or salt water. EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 417, George-street.

CLOCKS. CLOCKS.—Just opened, a fine assortment of CLOCKS, suitable for the kitchen, parlour, and dining-room, at low prices. EASTWAY, BROTHERS, 417, George-street.

CANVAS WRAPPERS for SALE per dozen. Apply at the HERALD Office.

SAFE.—Wanted, a first-class second-hand Safe, large size. Particulars as to size and price to Security, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, a TENT, 12 feet square; a PUNCH and JUDY and SHADES, DRUM, and all Fittings to work the Punch; beautifully fitted up, a bargain. 164, Reservoir-terrace, Campbell-street.

CLOCKS.—A large, cheap, and extensive assortment from 7s 6d to £20. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d and 5s 6d pair. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

WANTED, to rent a licensed CAB, with or without horse and harness. Apply by letter, to Cabman, 33, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED to Purchase a Deposit of CANNEL, or KEROSENE COAL. Apply, stating terms, to J. Upward, No. 94, New Pitt-street.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY. (Fire and Marine.)

HEAD OFFICE: 275, GEORGE-STREET. CAPITAL £500,000 with the UNLIMITED LIABILITY of a COLONIAL PROPRIETARY.
DIRECTORS:
J. B. Rundle, Esq., Chairman,
Richard Hill, Esq., M.P. L. W. Levy, Esq.
Edward Flood, Esq. James Ewan, Esq.
A. Learmonth, Esq.
London Agent.—WILLIAM RAE, Esq., 70, Cornhill, E.C.
Melbourne Agent.—JOHN WATSON, Esq., 60, Collins-street West.
F. ST. WATKINS, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA. Established 1837.
Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000; Reserve Funds, £400,000.
A BRANCH of this Bank will be OPENED for general banking business at HAY, in the colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, as soon as the necessary alterations can be made in the premises which have been taken for the purpose, and of which due notice will be given.
J. F. M'MULLEN, Inspector and General Manager.
Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, 12th January, 1876.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA. Established 1837.
Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000; Reserve Funds, £400,000.
A BRANCH of this Bank will be OPENED for general banking business at WAGGA WAGGA, in the colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, as soon as the necessary alterations can be made in the premises which have been taken for the purpose, and of which due notice will be given.
J. F. M'MULLEN, Inspector and General Manager.
Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, 12th January, 1876.

WOOL.—The undersigned will make liberal advances on Wool and other Produce consigned to his care for SALE or shipment.
A. HINCHCLIFF, Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

L. FOUCART, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Surgery, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, having returned from a prolonged visit to the principal hospitals and medical schools of Europe, and obtained practical knowledge of the most recent advances of science effected therein, has resumed practice at 249, Macquarie-street North, opposite the Mint.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, STRAND, TOWNSVILLE.
W. MONTEITH, late of Coogee Bay, has much pleasure in informing Travellers and Visitors to Northern Queensland that he has leased the above commodious Hotel, facing the bay and shipping of Townsville.
The Hotel contains forty rooms, and will be found replete in every particular. The cuisine is under the personal supervision of the proprietor.
For Commercial Travellers it will be found unequalled, having spacious sample and writing rooms.
Plunge and shower baths. Vehicles attend the arrival and departure of the steamers for luggage, &c. Stabling, under the care of careful groom; good paddocks close to town.
HORSES and VEHICLES on hire. The billiard-room is large and well-ventilated, and contains one of Alcock's best tables, under the management of an experienced marker.
W. MONTEITH, Proprietor.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament during the present Session thereof, on behalf of the Borough Council of Bathurst, for leave to introduce a bill to enable the said Council to establish Markets, and enforce payment of fees and dues on sale of certain provisions and cattle within the said Borough, and for other purposes in the said bill named.
Dated this sixth day of January, A.D. 1876.
HENRY DRIVER, Solicitor for the Bill, Bathurst.

THE ESK SMELTING CO., Bowenfels, are purchasers of COPPER ORE, at highest prices.
For particulars apply Mr. LEWIS LLOYD, Bathurst or Bowenfels; or GILCHRIST and WESTON, Agents, 5, Spring-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY.—PAYMENT OF ORIGINAL MEMBERS' INTEREST.
On and after 1st February, the Half-yearly Interest on the paid-up Capital will be payable at the Society's offices, [illegible], Pitt-street, Sydney.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.
N.B.—Scrip to be produced to the Counter Clerk.

NOTICE.—We beg respectfully to inform our Customers that on and after the 5th February, 1876, we shall close our establishment at 6 o'clock on Saturdays, instead of 10 o'clock.
E. WAY, Importer, 261 267, Pitt-street.

TO MILLERS, PRODUCE MERCHANTS, and others.—NEW ZEALAND AGENCY.
The undersigned, who has been connected with the Grain and Produce Trade in New Zealand for over ten years, is prepared to accept Agencies for the purchase of all kinds of cereals and other produce. The new line of steamers to run from the South Island of New Zealand to Sydney (placed on by Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co., for whom I am agent here) are expected to call at Timaru, and will afford direct communication.
This district (Timaru), where I purchase from the farmers, is most favourable for growing wheat, oats, barley, &c.; being a comparatively new district, a great deal of the land is new and strong, thus producing a better article than most districts in New Zealand.
Communications promptly answered, full information given, and orders punctually attended to.
HENRY GREEN, Grain and Shipping Merchant, Timaru, South Canterbury, New Zealand.
Reference—Messrs. F. Larsetter and Co., Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Estate of AGNES CLARKE, deceased.
PURSUANT to the Trust Property Act of 1862, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of AGNES CLARKE, late of Sydney, Spinster, who died on or about the 23rd day of March, 1875, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to ELLIS and MAKINSON, No. 89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, Solicitors for the Executor of the said deceased, on or before the 20th day of February next, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, having regard only to the claims of which notice then shall have been given.
Dated this 13th day of December, A.D. 1875.
ELLIS and MAKINSON, Proctors for said Executor, 89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of THOMAS INGLES SIVIER, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Master Mariner, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the publication hereof in the New South Wales GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to REBECCA SIVIER, of Sydney aforesaid, widow of deceased, the surviving Executrix in the said Will named, James Edward Ebsworth, the Executor in the said Will named, being now deceased.
Dated this 27th day of January, A.D. 1876.
SPAIN and SLY, Proctors for the said Executrix, 6 and 8, Exchange, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN EQUITY.
In the matter of the Companies' Act of 1874, and of the MOLONG CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION for winding-up the above-named Company by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, was, on the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, presented to his Honor the Primary Judge in Equity by the Australian Joint Stock Bank, a company carrying on the business of banking in Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and elsewhere in the Australian colonies, creditors of the abovenamed Company; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before his Honor the Primary Judge in Equity, on FRIDAY, the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six; and any creditor or contributor of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributor of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on the payment of the regular charge for the same.
Dated this seventh day of January, A.D. 1876.
M'CARTHY, ROBERTSON, and FISHER, Solicitors for the said Petitioners, of Pitt-street North, Sydney.

NOTICE.—JOHN WILSON and CO., Warehousemen REMOVED to 5, Wynyard-st., next to C. Teakle.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—An interim DIVIDEND, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1875, will be payable at the offices of the Company, on and after the 1st proximo.
E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.
27th January, 1876.

JACKSON and PEEK, Auctioneers, Estate and Commission Agents. Offices: 1, Hunter-street, Sydney. Properties disposed of by public or private sale. Loans on mortgage negotiated. Rents collected. Out-door sales of houses and landed properties, merchandise, &c., conducted.

NOTICE.—All CLAIMS due by the late firm of DEACON, FIELD, and CO., Bottled Ale, Porter, and Colonial Wine Merchants, of Pitt-street, Redfern, to be sent in at once to the undersigned.
All Claims due to the above firm to be settled by the 1st of February, 1876, or they will be placed in the hands of my solicitor for recovery.
CHARLES J. PACEY, Successor to Deacon, Field, and Co.
All communications to be addressed to C. J. Pacey, 337, Castlereagh-street South.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. M'GIBBON.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the amounts received by the Committee will be acknowledged in the PROTESTANT STANDARD when the whole of the Lists have been sent in.
DAVID M'BEATH, C. W. BLOOMFIELD, Joint Secs.
JOSEPH PAXTON, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—That ICE and CREAM can be had at No. 4, Burton-street.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby give notice that the PARTNERSHIP existing between them, under the name of JONES and GRAHAM, Coachbuilders, Sussex-street, Sydney, has, THIS DAY, been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due by the above firm will be paid by Mr. JONES, who is also authorized to receive all accounts due to the said firm.
Signed, BENJAMIN JONES, JOHN GRAHAM,
Sydney, December 30, 1875.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between EDWARD RICH and THOMAS THOMPSON, trading under the style of RICH and THOMPSON, of Brewarrina and Walget, in the colony of New South Wales, was DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 31st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.
EDWARD RICH. THOS. THOMPSON.
Witness to the signature of Edward Rich—JOHN PAWKE, Solicitor, Sydney.
Witness to the signature of Thomas Thompson—H. G. SHAWE.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS received until MONday, February 7, for the Erection of a Stable, in St. John's Road, Glebe. F. H. REUSS, sen., Architect, 142, Pitt-street.

TO EXCAVATORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 2nd day of February, for the excavation of Site, formation of Plateau and Terraces for new WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Stanmore.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Vickery's-chambers.

ASSIGNED ESTATE of HALLEY HENDERSON, Draper, 237, Pitt-street, Sydney.—TENDERS are invited for the Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, &c.; also, Goodwill and unexpired Lease of Premises.
The Stock will be open for inspection, on the premises as above, on TUESDAY, 25th, and THURSDAY, 27th instant, when stock-lists can be inspected and all particulars given. Tenders to be forwarded to the Trustees, at the Office of CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., on or before 10 o'clock a.m., FRIDAY, 28th instant, at which hour they will be opened. Tenderers are invited to be present and see result.
CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, C. K. MOORE, Trustees.
Sydney, 24th January, 1876.

TO STONEMASONS.—TENDERS are invited to build the Foundation of a Store, off George-street, for J. J. Moore, Esq. Plans and specification, 235, Palmer-street. DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February for the erection of a Brick Church in the town of Inverell. Plan and specifications can be seen on application to Mr. THOMAS MATHER, Inverell; Rev. Mr. BENVIE, Maitland; Mr. A. LECKIE ELPHINSTONE, Jun., Architect, 305, George-street, Sydney.
W. WILBERFORCE FRASER, Hon. Sec.
Inverell, January 20, 1876.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of a Public School and Teacher's Residence, at North Sydney, North Shore.
Plans and Specification may be seen on application at the Architect's Office, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Public School Buildings, North Sydney, North Shore," must be addressed, on or before FRIDAY, the 4th of February, 1876.
Security will be required for the due performance of the works.
Forms of tender may be obtained at the Architect's Office.
G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect to the Council of Education.

TENDERS required up to FRIDAY, 28th instant, for Painting front of our Oxford-street premises. Specifications and all particulars on the premises, or at 608, George-street. RILEY, BROTHERS.

PLASTERERS.—Tenders required for repairs. H. Fenton and Co., builders, 172, Goulburn-st. East.

TO PLASTERERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Plastering and Cementing of four Houses. For plan and particulars apply at the buildings, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, near the water.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders was held at the Exchange yesterday, Dr. A. Garran in the chair, when the following report was read and adopted unanimously:—

The directors are pleased on again meeting the shareholders to be able to present a favourable report of the operations of the company for the past six months.

The business of the company has been good, the sales being more than last half-year.

The company's works are all in good order.

The works at the tunnel and the extension of the railway thereto have been proceeded with, so as to be ready to meet any increased demand.

The shareholders will have to elect a director in place of Mr. Alfred Lamb, who retires by rotation; Mr. Michael Metcalfe, a duly qualified proprietor, who has given the requisite notice, is the only candidate.

Two auditors will have to be elected in place of Mr. James C. Taylor, professional auditor, and Mr. F. Perks, shareholders' auditor, one of whom only is eligible for re-election.

The Board, in accordance with Clause 77 of the Deed of Settlement, recommend that the sum of £1 per share of the capital on each of the shares of the company be returned; a resolution to this effect will be submitted to the shareholders.

The balance at credit of profit and loss from last half-year is ...		£18,317 6 4
Profit on sale of coal to December 31st ...		24,924 8 0
Receipts for traffic over railway ...		1,633 17 0
Amounting to ...		£44,875 11 4
From which has been "written off" pit, railway, rolling stock, land, &c., &c.	£10,026 16 6	
Added to reserve fund	848 17 6	
		10,855 14 0
Leaving a balance of ...		£34,019 17 4

From this the directors recommend a return of £1 per share of the capital, amounting to £10,000, and a dividend of 10s. per share, which will take £5700, leaving at credit of profit and loss £19,019 10s. 4d.

The returned capital and dividend will be payable on and after the 1st February.

BALANCE-SHEET.

1875—December 31. Dr.	
To paid-up capital ...	£60,000 0 0
Capital replaced from profits	40,000 0 0
Debentures	8,400 0 0
Suspense account for proceeds of shares sold..	7,552 0 9
Coal insurance account	830 4 6
Township of Wallsend	656 0 0
Sundry creditors	5,080 16 4
Reserve fund	6,000 0 0
Profit and loss	34,019 17 4
	£162,490 18 11

1875—December 31. Cr.	
By mining property, including mineral lands, buildings, railway, rolling stock, pit B, &c.	£126,008 19 3
Office furniture	100 0 0
Remittance to England for stores	4,830 3 7
Loans on fixed deposit and interest	8,778 0 0
Cash	5,563 12 6
Sundry debtors	16,285 3 7
	£162,490 18 11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

1875—June 30. Dr.		
To Dividend ...		£5,000 0 0
Capital returned to shareholders ...		10,000 0 0
December 31.		
To Salaries, directors' and auditors' fees, rent, charges, &c.	£863 11 7	
Mining, traction, and shipping expenses, repairs to railway, rolling stock, and machinery, &c.	48,467 0 9	
		49,329 12 4
Municipal rates		441 7 10
Amounts written off rolling stock, pits, mineral lands, &c., &c.		10,026 16 6
Reserve Fund, addition to		828 17 6
Balance		34,019 17 4
		£109,646 11 6

1875—June 30. Cr.	
By Balance ...	£33,317 6 4
December 31.	
By sales of coal during half-year to date	74,695 8 2
Receipts for traction over Company's line during half-year	1,633 17 0
	£109,646 11 6

RESERVE FUND.

1875—December 31. Dr.	
To balance at date	£6,000 0 0

1875—June 30. Cr.	
By balance at date	£5171 2 6
December 31.	
By profit and loss	828 17 6
	£6,000 0 0

Mr. J. MULLENS gave notice to move at next meeting that the Company's property be revalued.

Mr. M. Metcalfe was elected a director in the room of Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Huntley, an auditor, vice Mr. Perks, also retired.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 4 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Mr. FAIRFAX presented a petition from the Rev. Thomas Johnson and Mr. Josiah Mullens, for leave to introduce a bill for the incorporation of Camden College.

Mr. DARLEY presented a petition from Mrs. Elizabeth Throsby and others for leave to introduce a bill to enable them to grant building and other leases of land near Moss Vale.

The petitions were received.

QUESTIONS.

Professor SMITH asked the Representative of the Government,—"1. Whether any communications have passed between the Government and the Medical Board of New South Wales on the subject of a Medical Bill? 2. If so, whether the Minister has any objections to lay the papers on the table?"

Mr. DOCKER replied that such communications had been received; and there would be no objection to lay them upon the table when ordered in the usual way.

Mr. MONTEFIORE asked the Representative of the Government,—"1. Has the Government appointed an agent in Paris to act for this colony in reference to the proposed interchanges of articles with the French Government? 2. If such agent has been appointed, has he received the necessary instructions for receiving from, and transmitting to, the colony any articles which may be so interchanged? 3. Has the said agent, if so appointed, received any instructions as to how he is to be reimbursed for expenses incurred?"

Mr. DOCKER replied to the first question in the affirmative, and to the second and third "not yet."

PAPERS.

Mr. DOCKER laid upon the table regulations of the Mining Board, a return under the Real Property Act, and the by-laws of two municipalities.

PRINTING REPORT.

Mr. ALLEN brought up the printing report, and moved the adoption and printing of the same, which were agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DOCKER moved that the House, upon its rising, should adjourn until the following day, in order that the Supply Bill might be passed.

Carried.

SITES FOR SCHOOLS BILL.

Professor SMITH, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the acquisition by the Council of Education of sites for schools, said that for certain reasons he felt that it would be expedient in this case to depart from the ordinary course of making the motion a formal one, and addressing the House upon the merits of the measure when the second reading came on. It had been very usual of late to cast the blame upon the Council of Education of obstructing the spread of Public schools; it had been said that, had it not been for the obstruction of the Council, schools would spring up as plentifully as mushrooms. He desired, however, to show that such was really not the case; but in doing so he did not desire to prevent the abolition of the Council of Education. There ought to be a more direct responsibility for the expenditure of the large sums of money entrusted to them. The amount entrusted to the Council this year for education would be as much as half a million sterling. No persons could have given more attention to their duties than the present Board had; but although they should continue conscientiously to discharge their duties, most, if not all of them felt that the time must come for the Council to be relieved of this heavy responsibility. Whilst, however, he clearly saw that, for political reasons, this change must come, from an educational point of view the change would be for the worse. Schools were better attended to under the present system than they were likely to be if there were a change. A Minister who only enjoyed a comparatively brief tenure of office, would not attempt too rashly to innovate, lest he should not be able to reap the results; and on the other hand he would be likely to neglect to remedy shortcomings upon the principle that the system would rub on during his time. He felt sure that the practical cause of education would suffer by the change; but not less clearly did he see that the change must come. Other colonies had set the example, and we must follow it; and by-and-bye schools would have to be taken under the charge of a responsible Minister. To him it would be a joyful day. He had been elected President of the Council of Education half a dozen times, and he was not insensible of the honour done him; but it had laid upon his shoulders the burden of a moral slavery. He had given a great deal of time to these duties which he could ill spare. He was obliged to devote to them on an average ten or twelve hours a week, although by practice and experience he was enabled to get through the work with much more expedition than most men. He had, in fact, been doing the practical work of a Minister of Public Instruction. It might be said that these were voluntary duties from which he could free himself at any time by resignation; and he feared that he would have to do so. He doubted, however, whether at the present time any other member of the Board was prepared to accept office. It was now twenty-three years since he was first appointed on the Board of Education, and he had served continuously upon it, since that time, with the exception of two visits to England. He had made it a kind of hobby, which he would be very sorry to desert; he should be very glad to be absolved of these duties by the action of the Legislature; but he would be loath to give them up himself. No one but himself could know the amount of time and anxious care he had bestowed in connection with the schools. A great deal of his work had been caused by the dilatory action of other departments of the Government. (Hear, hear.) The Council of Education had had a very curious experience. Its predecessor, the Board of National Education, had the misfortune to lie for years in the cold shade of official dislike. Sir E. Deas-Thomson had during the time of the former Legislative Council been entirely friendly to the new system, and gave the Board every assistance; but as soon as responsible government was introduced the scene changed, and for many years the Government was hostile. Sir Charles, then Mr. Cowper was, it was well known, not friendly to the cause of National education, and the Board had felt that in a variety of ways. That unfriendliness was the chief cause of the resignation of the late Mr Plunkett, one of the most valuable members that ever sat on the National Board. (Hear, hear.) The conduct of successive Governments had made it appear that the Council was still suffering from the old feeling of hostility. Governments had vied with one another in liberal promises, and successive Parliaments had voted handsome sums; but notwithstanding this, the Council had had to struggle against neglect, and in some instances against what appeared very much like distinct opposition. Hon. members might think that when the Council was placed under the charge of a separate Minister, matters must have changed for the better; but that had not been their experience. He did not wish, however, in any way to reflect upon Mr. Docker, who had always appeared friendly and desirous to smooth over their difficulties. It was the same under his predecessor. He knew that Mr. Allen was a perfectly sincere friend to education, but the Council had been no better off under Mr Allen. The fact was, that systems were stronger than individuals; and the more departments were multiplied, the less work was done. Dean Swift observed that, if you kept one servant, your work was done; if you kept two, it was half done; and if you kept three, you had to do it yourself. The Council, having been wearied out with incessant efforts to obtain from the Government the privilege of selecting sites for Public schools, had asked Sir Alfred Stephen to frame a bill having that purport. He was not sure whether they had formally asked any Government to bring in such a bill for them; but informally they had done so repeatedly. Sir Alfred Stephen at their request drew out a bill, which was placed before the Council, adopted, and sent in to the Government in October, 1874, with a letter pointing out the necessity for this measure, and urging the Government to take it up and introduce it as quickly as possible. A long time elapsed before they got any answer. The first formal acknowledgment they received was in November, 1874, when they were apprised that the matter had been submitted to the Minister. In May, 1875, the Council addressed another letter, pointing out some sufficient causes of the difficulties which had arisen. That elicited no response. A deputation, of which Sir Alfred Stephen was one, then in the month of November waited upon the Minister and urged the matter, and another was sent. They were subsequently apprised that the Government did not consider it advisable to introduce such a measure at present. This showed how little assistance the Council were likely to get. During the correspondence into which they were led, the draft of the bill and the letters were mislaid in the office, and the Council had to furnish other copies. [Mr. DOCKER: In what department was that?] In the Department of Public Instruction. They had to furnish two fresh copies. There was another needless delay; after urging and urging they were told that the papers could not be found. The Council of Education had now exhausted apparently the proper means to get the Government to assist the Council. The Government surely ought to be willing to do so; but not only were they not, but they had declined to strengthen the hands of the Council of Education after the latter had taken all the trouble of the work away from them. They had produced a bill which he ventured to affirm would stand severe criticism; it had been most carefully drawn up, and would be a most workable measure if passed. The Council of Education must now do what it can to get this measure passed to facilitate the building of schools. He might mention that in order to build a school under the Act the site must be vested in fee simple in the Council of Education. There were many cases where leaseholds, and even leaseholds of long duration, could be procured; but the 23rd section of the Act says that no money shall be appropriated in aid of building or repairing school premises unless the site shall be vested in the Council of Education. When the Council found there were urgent cases where the fee simple could not be had, they applied for the opinion of the Attorney-General of the day, to see if a leasehold would not satisfy the terms of the Act, and in reply they were informed that Sir James Martin held that leaseholds could not be regarded as vested in the Council. It was clear then that the Council could not build upon leaseholds, but in one or two cases of extreme hardship they had acted illegally, and appropriated money for necessary repairs to schools. They thought they could not help themselves, the cases were so strong. The difficulties the Council had experienced might be classed under three heads: difficulties regarding sites on Crown lands; difficulties regarding sites belonging to private individuals; and difficulties regarding sites on property held under trust. With regard to Crown lands hon. members might imagine there could be no possible difficulty—that surely the Council could get a grant of any unalienated land, and that they would have the same privilege as any man with a few pounds in his pocket who can go and select anywhere upon unalienated land. But in the experience of the Council the difficulties were very great. Sometimes the difficulties were charged upon the deficiency of surveyors and the difficulty of getting the land surveyed; but he would show that while that might account for the delay in some cases it did not account for it in all. And why should not surveyors have been instructed to precede the Council of Education, and wherever they saw it likely that population would gather why did they not reserve one of the best sites for a Public school? They were instructed to reserve sites for gaols and lock-ups, and he thought one or two feeble attempts had been made by some Ministers to get surveyors to reserve sites for Public schools. He was not prepared to say this had never been done; in one or two cases he thought it had, but if so it was to a very small extent. The surveyors had never done this as a general rule, because they had not been instructed to do so by their superiors. It had never been considered so necessary to reserve sites for schools as for gaols and lock-ups. Why could not sites for schools have been reserved irrespective of the Council for Education? He had prepared himself with a few cases under each of the three heads he had described; he had not had time to cull all the cases, but had selected a few that had occurred during the last two or three years. He would just give an outline of a very interesting case—that of Bathurst. A site had been obtained in that town by the Board of National Education many years ago, but the people objected to it that it was not sufficiently central, and that there was not enough of it. They thereupon requested the Council of Education for a site upon the gaol reserve. He might here remark that gaols and lock-ups have always obtained the best sites in all our inland towns. The Council asked for two acres of the gaol reserve in 1868. It might explain that the matter became complicated by a demand for a site for a town-hall on this same reserve, which was promised, and it was understood that the site for the school should be granted, and that the gaol was to be cleared from this site entirely, and that the reserve should be set apart for public recreation. But the fact was that the town-hall had been built upon this site, and the gaol had never been removed, but the Council of Education had been permanently pushed out. (Hear, hear.) After the case became hopeless in regard to the gaol reserve in 1873 the people of Bathurst urged the Council of Education to make an application for the site set apart for the telegraph office. They did so, and in 1876 they have got a distinctive promise, but they have not yet got possession. The case of Bourke was another very curious and instructive one. A site was applied for in Bourke four years ago. Acting upon the advice of a committee in the town, the Council applied for an allotment on the gaol reserve in April, 1872. In August, 1872, they were notified that the land was appropriated for gaol and police purposes. But that was no answer to their application; they had already told the Government that in their application, and had pointed out that the gaol had positively been built elsewhere, and this reserve could no longer be wanted for that purpose. Then, acting still upon the advice of the local committee, the Council applied in September, 1872, for a grant of a portion of the water reserve. In September, 1873, the application was declined, because it was upon the water reserve.

Sir E. DEAS-THOMSON: Hear, hear.

Dr. SMITH did not know why his hon. friend said "Hear, hear. Let him add this fact—

Sir E. DEAS-THOMSON: That I approve of the refusal, that is what I mean.

Dr. SMITH begged his hon. friend to listen to what he said next. A few days ago there was circulated among hon. members a paper, being an abstract of Crown lands authorised to be dedicated for religious and public purposes, from which it would be seen that this very land was set apart for a church for the Church of England.

Sir E. DEAS-THOMSON: They had no power to do it under the 6th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861. I caused that clause to be inserted myself.

Dr. SMITH said he would leave that to be settled by the Minister, but there was the fact. The people locally interested knew the place, and knew that the gaol reserve was not wanted for the gaol; and even if it had been, there was plenty of land for both purposes, and there was plenty of land to spare upon the water reserve. They might depend upon it, the people would not have recommended it if it would have injured the water reserve. [Mr. HOLT: Hear, hear.] He could not give any idea of the amount of correspondence that passed upon the subject, and the amount of irritation it caused in Bourke. At last, a patriotic citizen in Bourke pointed out a way out of the difficulty. He had a site quite suitable in the judgment of the committee, and said he would give it if they would give him certain other land in exchange. The offer was ultimately accepted, and the Government agreed to it in 1874. Then followed a great deal of correspondence as to how it could be done, and at last all difficulties were smoothed over, and in August last year everything was arranged and the Government were asked to issue the deeds; but no reply had been received in October. A reminder was sent, but still no reply, and another reminder was sent in December. It was not until a few days ago an enterprising clerk under the Council of Education, who had some friend in the Lands Department, made inquiry, and found that the deeds had been placed two months before in the hands of the Registrar-General. Was that the way in which public business should be done? How were the Council to know of this? As soon as they heard where the deeds were they sent for them, and they had got them within the last few days, and the transaction was now completed. This delay had nothing whatever to do with the want of surveyors, for the land had been surveyed long before. Then there was a case at Raymond Terrace, and this was not a matter of survey. A site was proposed in the township—a measured site, surveyed many years before. It was applied for in August, 1871, and no reply being received a reminder was sent in September, 1872, and again in January, 1873. In February, 1873, an answer was received stating that the surveyor's attention had been called to the matter. But it was not a matter of survey at all. No further communication came till May, 1873, when the Council sent in a another reminder, and they got a grant in November, 1873. Then there was Tatira, a town on the Murray River. The Council asked for a piece of ground there in October, 1872. In February, 1873 it was declined, and the reason assigned was that they had no report from the Surveyor-General, and it was not deemed desirable to alienate the land in question. Another site was applied for, and in February, 1874, they got the site. Then there was the case of Condobolin. A site was applied for in October, 1872. No reply was received, and a reminder was sent in January, 1873. In July the Council was informed that the matter was under reference to the district surveyor. Here again the land had been surveyed long before. As usual the Council got several letters of complaint from the local people, but the site was not granted till the 24th March last year. Now let the House observe this. The member for the district came to stir them up; he was shown the correspondence, and the matter was explained to him. He said, "All right, I will soon settle that for you." He went away and came back in the afternoon, and said it was all right, and the Council got the deeds that afternoon. It must be said that this was, at least, a remarkable coincidence. It was perfectly clear that a member of the other House could get things done in Government departments that the Council of Education could not get done. The Council applied for a site of land at Lawson's Creek in July, 1870, and they had had no reply from that day to this. He would call special attention to the case of Windowella, in the south-west. They applied for a site in December, 1874. On the 7th July, 1875, the Council was informed that the land formed part of the free-selection of a person named Francis Rowe, and therefore the application could not be acceded to. The Council immediately made inquiries, and found that a half-time school had been in operation there, and that the land was claimed by one Patrick Sullivan as his pre-lease, but he wrote that the land might well be termed Government land, and it was open to the operation of free selection. The Council thought that perhaps some selector had come there, and they made further inquiries. On October 2nd they informed the Government that there was no such person known at Windowella as Francis Rowe. Neither the inspector nor the local postmaster knew anybody of that name. On the 21st October an answer came—so promptly that he was convinced no fresh inquiries had been made—stating that the land formed part of the conditional purchase of Francis Rowe, and the application could not be acceded to, and nothing could be done by the Lands Department to help the Council in the matter. A further letter had been written by the Council to the Minister for Justice and Education, pointing out that the land could not have been conditionally purchased by Rowe, and that if it had it must have been forfeited by reason of non-fulfilment of the condition of residence, and asking for such further inquiry to be made as would lead to an early settlement of the question. From that day to this the Council had received no reply. He called the attention of the representative of the Government to this fact, that if the Council of Education had been looked upon with a friendly spirit by the Government departments, or been regarded as a Government department, these obstructions would not have been put in its way, but it struck him that they were looked upon as outsiders, as the fellow in Dickens who "wants to know, you know." For a site at Mount Adelong, near Adelong, the Council applied in April, 1873. Twelve months after the Council were informed that the land contained improvements, and could not be obtained without the consent of the owner. And what were the improvements? A better school the people had built with the consent of the lessee of a run of which the land formed a portion. There could have been no difficulty in getting the land handed over to the Council; everybody in the locality wanted it to be so, and the agent of the lessee wrote to say, "Our consent cannot possibly be required." There was no owner; it was part of a run under lease, and the lessee gave his consent to the site being handed over. Reminders were sent to the Government by the Council, but received no reply; and as the people urged the Council much, plans were made ready, and were a long time in the office, but could not be made use of. A site at Congola was applied for without reply. Another for Cootamundra was applied for in March, 1875. In August the Minister stated that the land was unapproachable, wet, and unfit for the site of a Public school. This was reasonable. The residents in the locality sent a number of letters to the Council; another site was recommended, and applied for, but no reply had yet been received. A site at Rainbow Creek was applied for in 1873, and after some correspondence a site was fixed upon in November, 1874, but no reply had been received to an application that it should be granted for a right-of-way to the site for a school at Burrawang; application was made, and no reply given. There was a curious case at Waverley. In August, 1872, the Under Secretary for Lands wrote to the Council of Education, inquiring whether they desired to have half an acre of land at Waverley, which land had been dedicated to a Church of England school, and not used for that purpose. The Council replied that they would be happy to have the half acre, and an additional acre and half which seemed available. In January, 1873, the Council was informed that, after consideration, the site could not be given to the Council. A site was applied for at Brucedale, near Wagga Wagga, in September, 1873; but finding it unsuitable on account of the shifting population, application was made in March, 1875, for other two acres. Plans were prepared and a tender accepted last year, and there the thing rested without any reply from the Government. These were representative cases. There were plenty more to adduce, dating from the early part of 1873. Three cases of sites applied for in 1873 had not yet been settled; in 1874, twenty-three cases were not yet settled; and the greater part of the sites applied for in 1875 still remained unsettled. As regarded the getting of sites on private lands, that was a matter that could be dealt with only by legislative enactment. So far as sites on Crown lands were concerned, some additional vigour in the Government departments might relieve the Council of its difficulties. He had a list of fourteen cases in which they could get no sites, because there were no Crown lands available, and the owners were unable or unwilling to sell. Here was a case remarkable for the length of time they had been struggling to get a site. For Redbank, Manning River, they had been twenty years striving to get a site, but in vain. The school there was visited by a commission appointed to go round and examine all the schools receiving Government aid. Near this school was a great waste of water, through which the children had to wade to get to the school. The commissioners tried to get the school removed from this miserable place, but none of the surrounding proprietors would give a site. The National Board never lost sight of the necessities of this locality, and the Council of Education tried to get a better site. In November last year, the inspector reported that the present site was low and otherwise objectionable, and that the owners of suitable sites had positively refused to give or sell the small portion of land required for a school. Of course, private rights must be carefully guarded; but was it tolerable, that a few proprietors should have it in their power to prevent the education of the rising generation, except it were given at the risk of the health and lives of the children? If a railway went there, would the private rights of these people be allowed as an obstruction. One of the very worst cases the Council had was over at Pyrmont. There was not a more disgraceful school-building near Sydney as the one in that suburb. Yet a site could not be obtained or bought except at an exorbitant price. Only leaseholds could be obtained, and those under restrictions. Here was a populous neighbourhood close to Sydney, and yet there a site for a Public school could not be had. Now, in regard to the last class of cases. There were a few cases in which the Council could not get land because it was held under trusts. A remarkable case of this kind occurred at the North Shore. The late Mr. Lithgow left to trustees a site for a Public school, but hampered with restrictions. The people raised a schoolhouse but could not keep it in repair, and the Council could not spend a sixpence upon it. The trustees said they would make over the property to the Council, but the Council could not get legal possession. They had, however, taken possession, and hoped by such an Act as it was proposed to introduce to clear the title. Other people were anxious to make over land as sites for schools, but without some fresh legislation they could not do it. If he had not altogether satisfied hon. members that some further legislation was necessary, he had at least shown the existence of a great evil requiring remedy. He begged hon. members and the Minister for Public Instruction to consider what these delays really meant. They meant a great waste of public money; the public became disgusted, and subscriptions with which they were ready were devoted to other purposes. If the grants were given or promised in time, this money would have come to the hands of the Council. During the delay in reference to tenders, the great rise in the price of all the requisites for building had induced contractors to throw up their contracts. The delays meant also a great feeling of irritation against the Council of Education and against the Government—and that children were growing up without instruction. (Hear, hear.) He begged to move for leave to introduce the bill.

Mr. DOCKER offered no opposition to the motion, but reminded the hon. and learned member that he had not shown what the bill consisted of, except that it proposed to vest in the Council of Education, an irresponsible body, very large powers indeed. The hon. member admitted that if the Council of Education were not abolished, a change would be absolutely necessary. The hon. member made a direct attack upon the Government, and especially upon his (Mr. Docker's) department, charging them not only with delay in carrying out the wishes of the Council, but also with offering obstruction. To this, so far as he (Mr. Docker) was concerned, he gave a most unqualified denial. No communication from the Council of Education had ever been placed before him without having action taken upon it within twenty-four hours of his seeing it. The applications for sites he was compelled to refer to the Lands department for report, and no doubt considerable delay had frequently arisen in communicating with the surveyors. With regard to local Boards, the names of the members had to be submitted to the Executive Council, and the Minister for Public Instruction had also to recommend, for the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, the acceptance of the resignation of some of these members of local Boards. In none of these matters had there been any delay. With regard to the delay at Bathurst, the hon. member forgot to mention the difficulty owing to sectarian differences, and that in the time of the present Administration the Council had been offered two sites. When the Government found what could be done they did it. With regard to Bourke the whole of the correspondence was with previous Administrations; the present Government had only to deal with the question of an exchange of land. There had been no delay in the case of Windowella; if the land was abandoned, forfeiture could not follow without some form being gone through, and at any rate the delay could not have been in his department. If the proposed bill was that submitted to the Government he thought it would be seen by the House that the Government exercised a wise discretion in not consenting to introduce it. That bill came before the Government in October last year, and about the same time a letter was received from Sir Alfred Stephen on the subject. On the 18th he obtained the minute from the Cabinet, and on the very same day it was communicated to Sir Alfred Stephen by him. He thought, therefore, there could be no complaint of delay in that matter. He should not oppose the introduction of the measure; on the contrary he thought it was a bill upon which the opinion of the Council was very desirable, if the President, having seen it, considered it to be a fit measure to be introduced in this Chamber.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN said that he had not understood Professor Smith to make any reflection upon Mr. Docker, but to show that, from whatever cause, there had been enormous delays, delays which were calculated to impair the usefulness of the Council, and be productive of mischief. He had introduced the facts stated to show that the bill he proposed to submit would be a wise, just, and expedient measure. If the Council had had the power, subject to the control of the Government, to take land for this highly important end there would have been no difficulty at all. But such was not the case. It would be perceived by the correspondence on the table that in October, 1874, the bill now to be placed before the House had been forwarded to the Minister for Public Instruction. From that time until the month of November last year no steps were taken in the matter, nor any consideration given to it; although the Government had been addressed on the subject, urgently, in the previous May. That was an illustration of the want of consideration of the importance of the object sought, and of the department. In the month of November he and other gentlemen waited upon the Minister, and then it was announced that it was not the intention of the Government at the present time to introduce the measure. He drew attention to the high character and position of the gentlemen of whom the Council of Education was composed, namely, the Hon. Mr. Holt, Mr Duncan, Mr. S. C. Brown, and himself; and to whom the Government gave a refusal to introduce the bill without assigning any reason. This was not the manner in which these gentlemen should have been treated. (Hear, hear.) He urged that no department involved more responsibility than the Council of Education. Hardly any of their actions was not made the subject of comment and complaint, and the Council was blamed in Parliament without the real facts being understood. And beyond that they were supposed to be responsible to the public Press, and a number of conceited and impertinent individuals, who chose to write to the journals, and comment upon the conduct of gentlemen infinitely their superiors in education, intelligence, social position, and means of understanding the merits of the case. He argued, therefore, that there was a great responsibility attaching to the Council of Education. So far as he was concerned individually he spoke not for himself, as his resignation would probably be before the Board on the following day. He submitted whether public education was not of equal importance with the extension of railways? Yet the Government were empowered to do the most arbitrary things in furtherance of this object. Surely the Council of Education ought to be similarly empowered for the purpose of erecting schools. He maintained that a Board like this was more worthy of confidence than a Government. He believed the Council of Education was the one body in the colony that was not accessible to back-stair influence, and worked not for the individual but the public interests. Mr. DALLEY: What about the Senate of the University? He had forgotten the University, and withdrew his remarks so far as that body was concerned, but he maintained that the Council was at any rate less accessible to influence than the Government. He showed that land might be taken up anywhere and everywhere upon payment of a small fee, and by "dummies;" and that private land could be infringed upon, deteriorated in value, and taken away for the purpose of a railway. Yet the Council of Education were unable to obtain sites for their schools; and there was a delay worthy of the Circumlocution Office whenever land was required for that purpose. The Council had to communicate with the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Justice with the Colonial Secretary, then the Colonial Secretary replied back to the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of Justice to the Council. He was satisfied that the functions now discharged by the Council would be much less fittingly performed by a responsible Minister; but the power now sought ought to be conferred on the Council.

Mr. DALLEY thought this debate wholly unnecessary at this stage of the proceedings, and it might have been objected to as being contrary to the order of Parliamentary proceedings, but as it had taken place, and observations had been made both by the mover and by the gentleman who spoke last, he would take the opportunity of making one or two remarks. He had listened with great attention to the speech of the hon. mover, and it struck him that the cases referred to were cases for which the present Government were not responsible. It further struck him that the body primarily responsible for what had occurred was the Council itself. (Hear, hear.) It was evident the Council had selected land where they had no right to go; by so doing they had embarrassed the Government, and had brought about all these delays and all this correspondence. He had been given to understand that the department of the Council of Education was a great department for correspondence, to an extent wholly disproportionate to the business it transacts. The members of the Council of Education could themselves know nothing about these sites personally, and the persons who put them up were interested parties on the spot. The Council knew nothing of what places were most convenient to the public. He deprecated these attacks on Governments past and present, for if those charges were correct then the several Governments had been guilty of the most scandalous neglect towards gentlemen who performed gratuitously most important duties. At the same time he thought the hon. gentleman had made out a very strong case of embarrassing the Government by the Council themselves. It was no wonder the letters of the department were left unanswered, or were answered very briefly. Reference had been made to the fact of the Minister of Justice referring a letter to the Minister for Lands. Now, he would ask in what other way could the business be carried out? Was the Council to be allowed to go and settle down on some private person's land? What should the Minister of Justice do but refer the letter to the only department where the matter could be settled? Then it was said another letter had been referred to the Colonial Secretary's department. Well, no doubt there had been a dedication of the land to some purpose which came within the department of the Colonial Secretary, and it was properly referred there. [Sir A. STEPHEN: Nobody doubts it.] He pointed out that certain routine had to be gone through, just as certain forms had to be gone through in order to pass a bill in that House.

Sir G. INNES: To say nothing of a select committee.—He did not intend to draw the attention of the House to the provisions of the bill, which he had never seen until the 18th November, in the Cabinet. He did not hesitate to take upon himself the responsibility of advising his colleagues that they could be no parties to the introduction of a bill of this kind. If this was the same bill, he would ask them, as members of a conservative Chamber, whether they would be prepared to adopt a measure to enable an irresponsible body to go upon any land claimed or owned by a private person or corporate body which they may require, and if the parties will not consent to part with it or accept the sum offered, they may give notice to the parties concerned that the land is required for the purposes of public education, and shall demand from the parties a proof of their claim to the land. And then there is the power to take land, and to take lands which are under mortgage, where the mortgagee is not in possession, on a simple arrangement between the mortgagor and the Council of Education with reference to the mortgage. Then there is power by which every person shall be compelled to execute a conveyance. He did not know whether they were to be compelled with a pistol at their heads. If that was to be the Act introduced into that conservative chamber, then he could only say that they would have to be prepared to make greater sacrifices for public education than had ever been made elsewhere. His hon. and learned friend had complained that the Government did not treat the Council with courtesy in giving them a short intimation that they would not introduce a bill of this kind, and in giving them no reasons. But suppose they had given reasons, and those reasons were not complimentary to the Council, would they not then have been charged with discourtesy? The Government would not introduce a bill that they knew they could not pass. No Government could ever pass a bill of this kind, and they could not give any assurance to the Council of Education that this bill would receive any support at their hands. He would not now go into the statement that the Council of Education had always consisted of persons most eminently qualified for the position, or he might be inclined to challenge the statement; and as to their unremunerated labours, there were many others who laboured quite as hard equally without reward. Was it because the Council of Education had been lately subject to criticism that the House was now asked to arm them with these extreme powers? He hoped that was not so. They were not to legislate hastily or dangerously—and he saw much peril in this legislation—because certain gentlemen were rather too thin-skinned to bear criticism. He did not think either the past Government or the present were open to the slightest censure in reference to the Council of Education. There had been blunders on the part of the Council itself, and the action of the Government had been to correct those mistakes. The great difficulty had been to get men to agree who were after all the parties who set the Council in motion. With reference to the Bathurst case, he reminded the House that there had been at the time a most bitter sectarian struggle going on in the town; a theological madness had raged in the town, which the Council of Education had not the pluck to put an end to. He should reserve anything farther he might have to say upon the bill until the second reading came before the House.

The PRESIDENT said it had been stated that this discussion should not have been allowed to take place, but he did not think he should have been justified in putting a stop to a debate upon a motion for leave to bring in a bill. No doubt it was not very usual, but on the authority of May it was optional on the part of the member in charge of the bill. He might call attention to the fact, as it had been brought under his notice, that the hon. member sought to bring in a bill which he could not bring in framed in the way the draft bill now in the hands of hon. members was framed. It went beyond the limit of the privileges of that House. They could not send a bill down to the other House with portions printed in a certain way. The bill must be put into an intelligible form, and he doubted whether that could be done with a bill in the form of this.

Dr. SMITH, in reply, denied that he had made any charge against any Government. What he had said was that systems were stronger than individuals. With regard to the Bathurst case, he asserted that it was the Government of the day, and not the Council of Education, that had not pluck. With reference to the powers sought to be conferred upon the Council by this bill, he pointed out that similar powers had been granted by Parliament in railway bills. In deference to what had fallen from the President he would ask leave to withdraw the motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

TEMPORARY SUPPLY BILL.

The PRESIDENT announced the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly conveying a Temporary Supply Bill for the month of January.

The bill was read a first time, and, on the motion of Mr. DOCKER, the standing orders were suspended so as to allow of the bill passing through all its stages at a subsequent period of the evening.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Temporary Supply Bill, to defray the costs of the various departments and services of the colony from the 1st to the 31st of January, 1876, the sum provided for being £535,550, including £2500 for the representation of the colony at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and £286,185 for roads.

The bill was read a second time, passed through all the other stages, and was returned to the Assembly without amendment.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Sir EDWARD DEAS-THOMSON drew attention to the fact that a piece of land, fronting Boomerang-street, forming part of a reserve, was about to be occupied as an asylum for the blind, and referred to the Lands Act of 1861 to show that the Government had no power to divert the use of reserved land from the purposes of its original dedication. He also spoke of a sewer in the locality.

Mr. DOCKER promised to bring the matter under the attention of his colleagues. He did not think the land had been dedicated. A previous Government had intended to sell it.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN thought it would be found that there had been no dedication of the land. It was absolutely necessary that the building for the asylum should be begun before the 14th February this year, or the bequest of £5000 by Mr. Woods would be void.

The House, at half-past 7 o'clock, adjourned to Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 4.

LAND AT JERVIS BAY.

Mr. GARRETT said, in answer to Mr. Gray, who asked "the names of all persons who have within the last four years taken up land on or near the shores of Jervis Bay, either by purchase or free selection, specifying whether such lands had previously been offered at auction or had been forfeited conditional purchases, the date of selection or purchase, and the quantity of each allotment taken up"—that, on the 22nd September, 1873, J. Dent purchased at auction 1 rood 35 perches. On the same date, A. Mackenzie purchased three lots of 1 rood 35 perches, 1 rood 35 perches, and 1 rood 30 perches. On the 7th November, 1870, Henry Parkes purchased 45 acres 1 rood as an after auction selection; this land was offered at auction on the 3rd May, 1857, and the purchase was made in Sydney. On the 13th November, 1874, Henry Parkes purchased 68 acres, which also had been offered on the 3rd May, 1857. On the 7th November, 1874, Henry Parkes purchased two blocks of 50 acres and 30 acres, which had been offered at auction on 3rd May, 1857. These also were taken up in Sydney. On the 13th March, 1875, A. Conlon purchased 3 acres, which had been previously offered at auction on the 26th August, 1872. On the 19th May, 1873, J. Parnell purchased 4 acres 2 roods 34 perches, which had been offered at auction on the 26th August, 1872. There were five blocks of 3 roods each, which were purchased at auction on the 11th June, 1873, respectively, by A. Mackenzie, J. Parnell, A. Mackenzie, A. Mackenzie, and J. Parnell. With regard to conditional purchases within the last four years, the following had been made:—19th December, 1872, Samuel Leach, 40 acres, John Clark, 40 acres; 6th May, 1873, Christopher Murray, 48 acres; 13th May, 1875, Joseph Murray, 42 acres; 3rd June, 1875, James Monaghan, 40 acres. He believed that there were no mineral conditional purchases previously.

CAB AND OMNIBUS LICENSES.

Mr. ROBERTSON said, in answer to Mr. M'Elhone, that the amount of money received by the Transit Commissioners for cab and omnibus licenses, and all sources, during 1875, was £3548 12s. 3d.; the amount received by the Commissioners as fees for their attendance in 1875 was £306; the amount paid as salaries to clerks and other officers during 1875 was £2041 9s.; and the net balance in hand for 1875 was £165 19s. 2d.

SALARIES OF THE JUDGES.

Mr. ROBERTSON said, in answer to Mr. Stuart, that it was almost impossible that the Government could attempt to deal this session with the question of increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

ILL-TREATMENT OF BOYS AT RANDWICK ASYLUM.

Mr. ROBERTSON said, in answer to Mr. Davies, for Mr. R. Forster, that the Inspector-General of Police was making inquiries before a decision could be arrived at, as to whether proceedings would or would not be taken against the man Craddock, charged with illtreating boys at the Randwick Asylum. It would not be becoming for the Government to step forward in this matter. (Hear, hear.) All that was necessary would be done by the police, and if they failed in their duty he supposed that the Government or the House would teach them not to neglect it. Of course when the Attorney-General and himself became acquainted with the extraordinary course that had been pursued at the Randwick Asylum, they called the attention of the police to the matter, and it was now in their hands.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. SPEAKER announced the receipt of a message from his Excellency the Governor, recommending that provision be made for the expenses incurred for services during the month of January, 1876, together with other expenses.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, it was ordered that the message be printed, and taken into consideration in Committee of Supply.

PAPERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid on the table further correspondence relating to the case of Major Shepherd and by-laws of the borough of Randwick.

Mr. GARRETT laid on the table a return showing sites granted for places of public worship.

The documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. LACKEY laid on the table a return showing plans and sections of the railway surveys from Cootamundra to Gundagai, and from Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin.

PETITION.

Mr. GRAY presented a petition from conditional purchasers at Port Hacking Creek, against the cancellation of certain conditional purchases.

The petition was received.

TEMPORARY SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved,—"That so much of the standing orders be suspended as would preclude the passing of a bill, intituled 'A Bill to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales towards the services of the year 1876,' through all its stages in one day; and would also preclude the resolutions of the committees of supply and of ways and means respectively, whereon the said bill is proposed to be founded, being received on the same day on which they are come to by the said committees respectively."

The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS PRINTED.

Mr. GRAY, for Mr. Wisdom, moved,—"That the petition presented by him on 27th January, praying for the division of the electorate of Liverpool Plains, be printed."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TAYLOR moved,—"That the petition presented by him on 25th January, from residents of the borough of Parramatta, against the proposed increase of duty on tobacco, be printed."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GRAY moved that the petition presented by him on 20th January, from inhabitants of Goulburn, against the proposed duties on tobacco, be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

SUPPLY—RESUMPTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the Speaker left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved—"That there be granted to her Majesty for the services of the year 1876, a sum not exceeding £535,550, being £186,865 to defray the expenses of the various departments and services of the colony for the month of January, 1876, at the rates which have been sanctioned for 1875, subject to the rate of any reduction that may hereafter be made in the expenditure of the year 1876; £60,000 to enable the Colonial Treasurer to make advances to public officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature, which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary appropriation, the amounts to be adjusted not later than the 31st of December, 1876, in excess of the monthly proportionate amount required."

Mr. LLOYD said that he did not intend to offer any opposition to the bill, but he pointed out that by inserting an item of £2500 as a further sum required for the representation of the colony at the Philadelphia Exhibition, the Government had placed an obstacle in the way of the bill passing to-night, as it would have done otherwise. If any opposition were offered to that item, the bill could not go to the Legislative Council to-night.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the discussion on this item could surely be finished to-night, and the Legislative Council had agreed to sit to-morrow night if necessary, for the purpose of receiving the Supply Bill. As to the desirability of submitting the item, Parliament had affirmed that the colony should be represented at the Philadelphia Exhibition, and had voted whatever money the Government asked for; and as it had turned out that £2500 more would be required, he thought the Government would have acted very wrongfully if they had not proposed it to Parliament when they had an opportunity of doing so. The Government could have paid the money without doing this, but he did not think it would have been proper for them to do so.

Mr. LLOYD said he did not take any exception to that course; but the hon. gentleman came down with a Bill of Supply to pay the Civil servants their salaries. [Mr. ROBERTSON: It is not altogether for that.] There was no necessity for putting this item for the Exhibition into the Supply Bill. Any hon. member could have proposed a resolution affirming the desirability of granting it, and the money could have been paid out of the advance vote.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that all that was necessary to be done was for the House to determine whether the money should be expended or not. He was prepared with reasons to show why the House should give it.

Mr. S. C. BROWN thought the hon. Colonial Secretary had taken the proper course. Had he advanced the money out of the advance vote at his disposal, he might afterwards have been taken to task for doing so. An hour or two spent in discussing the matter now might save any amount of future trouble.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked how many commissioners were going to Philadelphia. He understood that eight or nine were going at the public expense. That had been reported.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that a number of the commissioners—gentlemen of good position, and representing the various interests of the colony—were patriotic enough to go to Philadelphia in the interests of the colony at their own expense. He happened to know that they were not so fortunate in Victoria, for there they could not get men willing to go without pay. In regard to the expense, the secretary, on the advice of the General Commission, was to have £500 a year and his expenses. There would require to be an executive commissioner to go by the next mail, and his expenses would be paid. The gentleman who was appointed to that position by the Government had, owing to some unfortunate circumstances, resigned, and the Government had referred to the General Commission to suggest some gentleman for appointment in the stead of the first appointed executive commissioner, but no one had yet been proposed. The reason why this extra money was required—[Mr. BUCHANAN: Extra money! I did not know it was extra money.] The hon. gentleman did not seem to have made himself well acquainted with the matter. Well then, the House did vote £5000 last session, and he believed that the thing would have been carried on substantially within that amount had there not been a change of arrangement, which occurred all in a moment, as it were. The Government and the General Commission received intimation of an unwillingness on the part of the Pacific Railway Company to convey the exhibits free of charge across the American continent, on which understanding the previous arrangement had been made. A telegram was received from Lord Carnarvon that half-price would be charged for the carriage of the goods. That was one reason for more money being required, and another was that it seemed to the Government desirable that among the exhibits there should be valuable samples of gold, and arrangements had been made for the purchase of the gold. That gold required to be purchased, but when the exhibition was over the gold would be sold and the Government reimbursed. He thought the charges on the other exhibits would probably make it not worth while to send them there.

Mr. M'ELHONE would like to know how the £5000 already voted had been spent.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the £5000 had not all been spent. When it was determined by the Commission, with the approval of the Government, that Mr. Robinson, the secretary, should go with the large shipment of exhibits that went by the last mail, it was intimated that a considerable sum would be wanted at Philadelphia so as to be applicable for the purposes of the Commission. The Commissioners had made arrangements with the Bank of New South Wales by which they had, at this moment, a credit of £1900 in America, where it might be required.

Mr. HILL: The whole of that will be spent.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that could not be told. Some thought that the expenses of the Commission in America would be a mere nothing, but others thought that the charges would be multiplied by ten. £100 also had gone with Mr. Robinson, the secretary, to enable him to pay his expenses in America, and that he might not be looked upon as an adventurer without means. That accounted for £2000 of the amount voted. Did the hon. gentleman want him to read a list of the objects on which the remainder had been spent?

Mr. M'ELHONE was quite satisfied.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that more than £300 had been spent in the purchase of glass packages and exhibits. It was hardly worth while going through the whole of the items. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LLOYD desired to call the attention of the House to the fact that the bill was different from anything they had ever had before.

Mr. ROBERTSON: We have not laid the bill on the table.

Mr. LLOYD said what he desired to point out was that the resolutions contained an amount never voted before in the same way. In previous years the amounts to be expended on roads under trustees were included in the resolution, as well as the salaries of Civil servants; but that resolution included a sum of £286,185 for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in general, at the rates sanctioned for 1875. But if the hon. gentleman would take the trouble to refer to the Estimates, the hon. gentleman would find that the Government were asking for a sum of money for roads and bridges not even voted. He did not desire to throw any obstacle in the way of passing a bill for the payment of the Civil servants, and he did not object to voting a sum for the maintenance of roads under trustees or that had been approved of; but he objected to the introduction of debatable matter such as that involved in regard to new votes.

Mr. ROBERTSON said if the Government did what the hon. gentleman represented they would no doubt be to blame. But if the hon. gentleman would look at the Estimates for 1876, he would see that the sum of £286,185 did not include any new votes. The Assembly had already agreed to a resolution unanimously to the effect that if the Appropriation Act was not passed previous to January, 1876, the expenditure on the roads should be proceeded with. He held in his hand figures from the accountant showing that the items contained in the resolution included no new votes.

Mr. NELSON would support the proposal of the Government for this large item of expenditure for the country roads, so that they should be repaired during the summer months. He should be very glad to give his support to the measure, and he was sure that the House would also support it. Indeed, he could not conceive how there could be any objection to it. The Government, he considered, were to be commended for having brought this

item forward. He for one should be prepared to give the Government his support in this matter.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that he was as anxious to vote for the Supply Bill as any hon. member. But when he looked at the estimates of expenditure for this year under the head of Public Works, and at that part of them under the title of the Construction of Roads and Bridges, he certainly could not reconcile the sum mentioned in the Estimates with that named in the bill. [Mr. S. C. BROWN: It was within a hundred pounds.] So far as he could understand the total sum named here was £369,000. (Hear, hear.) He found that this sum included a number of votes which he understood to amount to £75,000 for new bridges. But the hon. gentleman who introduced the resolution stated that this sum of £75,000 was excluded. He would like to know how the sum of £233,000 was to be explained, unless it included a number of new bridges. In looking over the items named with the sums attached he could come to no other conclusion. According to the schedule of the bill they were asked to vote about £280,000 for roads and bridges. He wished to know whether the sum included any votes for bridges that the House had not yet sanctioned. If it merely included the sums necessary for the maintenance of roads he should offer no objection, for if it were so it seemed to be very liberal. But he could not reconcile this sum with the sum named in the schedule unless some new works were included.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said that he did not understand that the Government intended the construction of any bridges that were not authorised by votes of the House. It seemed to him that the House was asked by the Government to pass similar votes that had been passed in the previous year. It appeared to him, that on looking at the Estimates-in-chief, the construction and maintenance of main roads came to £169,200; and that the item of minor roads represented a sum of £144,000; and these figures would be within a very trifling sum of £233,000. The items did not, it seemed to him, touch any of the votes that had been sanctioned in this House. If it was intended to include in the total item anything that had not as yet been sanctioned in the House, he could understand that there would be a principle involved. But if it were only a question of expenditure on roads, he thought it was the duty of the House to pass the sum.

The resolution was agreed to.

The House resumed, the resolution was reported, received, and read a first and second time, and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means; and the hon. member at the head of the Government then submitted a resolution founded on the resolution in Committee of Supply.

The resolution was carried.

The House resumed, the resolution was reported, read a first and second time, and agreed to.

Leave was then given to bring in a bill founded on the resolution.

The bill was brought in and read a first and second time, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the bill in detail.

The first clause was agreed to.

In consideration of the second clause of the bill,

Mr. FARNELL said that, if he understood that they had now no Colonial-Treasurer, it appeared to him that the phraseology would require some alteration. The words "Colonial Treasurer" should be acting-Colonial Treasurer.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the Governor and Executive Council had appointed him acting-Colonial Treasurer, and that for the purposes of the bill he was Treasurer. He therefore thought that the term as contained in the bill was quite sufficient.

Mr. FARNELL reiterated his objections. He thought it his duty to point out what he considered to be an error.

Mr. MEYER thought that for all practical purposes the Colonial Treasurer had ceased to live. Presuming that that Minister was dead, he did not think the Governor had power to appoint an acting Colonial Treasurer. When a Minister was appointed it was necessary for him to go before his constituents for re-election.

Mr. ROBERTSON pointed out that it was not necessary for a Minister to go before his constituents when he was removed from one office to another. There had scarcely been a Government in office in this colony that had not had a Treasurer who had been absent from the Treasury for some time. The Auditor-General, a gentleman who might be regarded as an authority on such a question, and was the representative of Parliament in regard to these matters, had not taking exception to his (Mr. Robertson's) performing the duties of Treasurer.

Mr. PARKES said there could be no doubt that in regard to the Customs revenue and the making of the financial statement and other matters, the duties of Treasurer could be as efficiently performed by any other Minister. But the objection of the hon. member for St. Leonards was that over and above those duties there were special duties which the Treasurer had to perform, and which could scarcely be cast upon any other Minister. Those duties were distinctly defined by law and must be performed by the Colonial Treasurer himself. And the question now raised was whether those duties could legally be performed by any other person, whether a member of the Executive Council or not, who had not taken the oaths of office as Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue.

Mr. ROBERTSON felt quite sure that the hon. member for East Sydney, Mr. Parkes, must be aware of numbers of instances of documents having been signed by other Ministers which the law said should only be signed by the Colonial Secretary. And even the formal appointment, which had been gone through in his (Mr. Robertson's) case, had not been observed.

Mr. JACOB called attention to what was done when the hon. member for the Hawkesbury was Treasurer, but too ill to perform the duties of the office. The Appropriation Act brought in at that time was worded precisely the same as this bill.

Mr. GARRETT took the word "Treasurer" in the Constitution Act not to mean any particular person but the person acting in the capacity of Treasurer. It was not necessarily the person who was elected by a constituency as Colonial Treasurer. In general terms, the duty of a member of the Executive Council was to advise the Crown upon all matters, and to act for the Crown upon all matters. If it was the law that only the person who took the oath as Colonial Treasurer must act as Treasurer, what became of the Land Act—what became of nearly all Acts of reform which put certain duties on the Colonial Secretary for the time being? In the Land Act, there was scarcely a clause which did not impose a certain duty upon the Minister, and according to the interpretation clause that Minister was the Minister for Lands. He thought hon. members were starting a difficulty which was a mere shadow.

Mr. PIDDINGTON contended that the position of Colonial Treasurer was one of a very peculiar character. The 49th section of the Constitution Act, having reference to the reserved sum contained in the schedule of that Act, prescribed, absolutely and without qualification, that the Colonial Treasurer should sign the cheques, and account to her Majesty for the expenditure of the schedule reserve.

Mr. ROBERTSON would undertake to say that the Treasurer did not sign the cheques at all. The hon. member for Newcastle, when in office, did not sign the cheques.

Mr. LLOYD: I signed the warrants under which the cheques were signed.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Yes, signed the warrants, and they had been signed by Mr. Henry Parkes and Mr. John Bowie Wilson.

Mr. PIDDINGTON referred to the thirteenth section of the Audit Act, which prescribed that all warrants for the payment of money must be signed by the Colonial Treasurer or some officer authorised by him. The hon. gentleman at the head of the Government said that he had been authorised by the Treasurer to act for him. Where was the Treasurer's authority authorising the hon. gentleman to sign cheques?

Mr. ROBERTSON said that in his case more had been done than had ever been done before. When the hon. gentleman was Treasurer, his colleague signed cheques for him, without any Executive authority; but, on the advice of the present Colonial Treasurer and the Executive Council, he was appointed to do the Treasurer's duty during his absence. Such formality had never been observed before when the Treasurer was about to absent himself from the colony.

Mr. LLOYD said he had gone away for six weeks, and no one had signed for him a warrant for the payment of money, because he signed it before he went away.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that was utterly indefensible, for the hon. member might have died during the time he was away. The position the present Government had taken was of infinitely greater importance than any ever before taken in connection with the absence of any Minister. In the whole history of the country there was no other instance of a Minister leaving the colony as in the present case; never before was a recommendation of the kind taken. Yet Ministers had signed papers of all kinds. The hon. gentleman's leader had signed them repeatedly.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the statement that greater formality had been taken by the present Government in providing for the transaction of the duties of Colonial Treasurer had nothing to do with the case. It the hon. gentleman had not taken the oaths of office as Treasurer of the colony, the Governor and the Executive Council could not empower him to violate the law. [Mr. ROBERTSON: We do not intend to violate the law.] The question was, could the Governor and the Executive Council appoint another Minister to discharge certain duties if the law said those duties should be performed by the Colonial Treasurer. The difficulty arose from the fact that neither the Constitution Act nor the Audit Act ever contemplated such a case of the Colonial Treasurer going away as that under consideration by the House. According to the Secretary for Lands the word treasurer was any person acting as Colonial Treasurer; but that was in contradiction to the express terms of the Audit Act; and he did not believe that the Treasurer's duties could devolve upon any substitute. Of what value was the statement that the Colonial Secretary was appointed to perform the Colonial Treasurer's functions if it was against the law of the land? He thought it would be safer for all parties if the word "Acting" were introduced into the clause; but even that would leave the matter in doubt.

Mr. JACOB said we had a law upon the subject in the Acts Shortening Act, and he read from a clause in that Act to show that by the interpretation of words the Colonial Secretary, having been appointed to perform the duties of Colonial Treasurer, should be looked upon as Colonial Treasurer for the time being.

Mr. FARNELL read the 11th section of the Audit Act and the second schedule, to show that the Treasurer, and no one but the Treasurer, signed certain documents, and contended that the Acts Shortening Act did not affect this. If a person signed as acting Treasurer he committed a breach of the law. There was no power to appoint an acting Treasurer, because a Treasurer would be already appointed. He considered that he had done his duty in drawing attention to this, so that the House might do nothing to form a dangerous precedent.

Mr. MEYER maintained that it was not competent for the Chief Secretary to perform the duties of Treasurer.

Mr. LLOYD explained that what he had done when he while Treasurer went away for six weeks was in strict accordance with the Audit Act, and his duties as Colonial Treasurer. The Audit Act distinctly stated that calculations should be made for the money falling due in the following month. After the Appropriation Act was passed, it was just as easy to calculate on the 1st of February what would be due and payable in March as it would be on the 28th of February; and, having signed the warrant for the money due in February, the Treasurer could, on the 1st or 2nd of that month, sign the warrant for the money due in March. Then he could go away for two months if he liked. There was nothing in that against the law. [Mr. ROBERTSON: It is certainly most improper, though.] He was surprised to hear the hon. member make such an observation. The Treasurer could sign a warrant one month in advance, and it made no difference whether he did it on the first or the last day of the previous month.

Mr. MACINTOSH said that, if the Acts Shortening Act applied to the case, the Government had acted rightly.

Mr. PIDDINGTON again addressed the committee on the point. He said that if the Executive Council could legally appoint any member of a Ministry to act as Colonial Treasurer, they could appoint some one else to act for another member of the Ministry who might desire to take a trip to England. According to that doctrine, one half of the Ministers, if they could find an obsequious Parliament, who would allow it, could absent themselves, leaving the remaining half to perform their duties. He thought it would be wise on the part of the Government to insert the word "acting" rather than to allow the matter to remain in doubt.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that this discussion had no connection with the bill. The money would be spent either legally or illegally, and, if the latter, the Government would have to answer for it.

The clause was then agreed to.

The remaining clause and the schedule were also agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House without amendment.

The bill was passed through all its remaining stages without opposition, and was transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

TEMPORARY SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. SPEAKER read a message from the Legislative Council, conveying assent to the Temporary Supply Bill.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. J. S. SMITH moved the adjournment of the House with the view to bring under notice a matter that occurred yesterday. At the dinner which took place at the Anniversary regatta, the chairman was reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, to have spoken as follows:—"The chairman said the toast he had to propose would be alike a duty and a pleasure to drink. They were now on board the finest flagship we had ever had at any regatta. (Cheers.) The least they could do was to drink success to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, coupling it with the names of Captain Shackford and Mr. H. H. Hall. [Mr. Robertson here left the table.] He particularly mentioned the name of Mr. Hall, because he held that to that gentleman, and to him alone, we were indebted for this magnificent fleet of ships that are now at our service. No man had been better abused than Mr. Hall, but he believed there was no man who deserved it less, because he had always sought to carry out the great idea of his life, and he believed he would be successful yet in carrying it out. It was therefore that he sought to turn the current of opinion in Mr. Hall's favour, and in favour of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He hoped they would all join with him in drinking success to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and in wishing them success; and he hoped for many years to come to see one of these vessels as the flagship on these festive occasions." To the dinner at which that toast was proposed he supposed the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government was invited; for, at all events, he was there, and responded to the toast of "The day we celebrate, and the mode in which we celebrate it." He took no exception to the hon. member responding to such a toast, but he certainly maintained that the hon. gentleman ought not to have gone to the dinner if he knew that Mr. Hall was to be there. Certainly the hon. gentleman would forfeit his confidence in a very material degree, and was deserving of great censure, if he went on board the vessel to lunch, knowing Mr. Hall was to be there, and that his health was to be drunk. Directly Mr. Hall's health was proposed, Mr. Robertson left the table. If Mr. Robertson did not know that Mr. Hall was there, he was quite right in leaving the table. He might possibly have been on board, and if he had known Mr. Hall's health was to be drunk, he should certainly have left the table at once, because he believed they had no greater scoundrel in New South Wales than Mr. H. H. Hall.

Mr. HILL rose to order. He thought the hon. gentleman had no right to use such language of any person in his absence when he could not defend himself. It was a disgrace to the House that the hon. gentleman should take advantage of his position there to use language not fit for the lowest pot-house in the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SPEAKER: I cannot restrain the hon. gentleman. The choice of language must be left entirely to the good taste of hon. members.

Mr. SMITH would refrain from that subject.

Mr. SCHOLEY: I think a quorum should be present to hear the able speech of the hon. gentleman.

The bell was rung and Mr. SPEAKER stated that a quorum was present.

Mr. SMITH said he thought Mr. Speaker ought to restrain hon. members from calling attention to the state of the House when a quorum was present.

Mr. SPEAKER said he could not restrain hon. members. When attention was called to the state of the House, he directed the bell to be rung, and counted the hon members present.

Mr. J. S. SMITH treated the hon. member who called attention to the state of the House with the most sublime contempt. Now he maintained the Colonial Secretary ought never to have gone on board the flagship if he knew that Mr. Hall was to be there. [Mr. HILL: Why?] Simply because the hon. gentleman ought never to countenance Mr. Hall in any way whatever. It was beyond all controversy that this man was an out and out swindler.

Mr. MEYER: You would not tell him that outside the House.

Mr. SMITH: Yes I would. He did not know Mr. Hall. He maintained that his delinquencies had not been set forth to this House as they ought to have been. The Colonial Secretary ought not to have gone to the lunch, and he ought not to have left the table. He thought the hon. gentleman ought to give some explanation of the matter.

Mr. H. BROWN seconded the motion for adjournment.

Mr. ROBERTSON claimed the right to go where he chose, and to drink whose health he pleased without interference of anybody. But since the matter had been mentioned he thought it was only due to himself, in the position he held, that he should state what occurred on the occasion. And he would premise by saying that he had no object on at any time to drink Mr. Hall's health, or the health of any other man. But he ventured to think a state of things occurred at that entertainment that was utterly unwarrantable, he meant the course pursued by the chairman, he believed the president of the Anniversary Regatta Committee, Mr. J. L. Montefiore. He received a card of invitation to attend the regatta. He seldom went to such things, but having that morning missed the steamer when intending to go home, he went on board the flagship. When on board, he was invited to partake of luncheon. He did not care who was there. If Beelzebub had been there he should not have minded. He accepted the invitation. At the lunch, the usual loyal toasts, and one or two others, were proposed. Presently the chairman, Mr. Montefiore said to him, "We are going to drink a toast to the Pacific Mail Company and the captain of the Collma." He said he did not see any objection that the Government of the country could not but feel interested in the success of a company with whom a contract had been entered, and certainly there could be no objection to drink the health of the captain of that fine ship. The newspaper report however was not quite correct. He did not rise from his chair until Mr. Montefiore had finished his oration. But when he heard Mr. Montefiore say that his object in proposing the toast was to turn the current of public feeling in favour of Mr. Hall, having first pointed out that public opinion was very much against him, it seemed to him that that was a business in which he was not there to take part. He did not care a brass farthing what opinion the public entertained towards Mr. Hall. But he felt surprised and outraged, when attending a national festival, which was being held in commemoration of the anniversary of the colony, that Mr. Montefiore should put that reason forward for proposing the toast. He intimated to Mr. Montefiore, when that gentleman had done speaking, that if he had told him what he was about to do he would have gone away from the table; that he did not go there for the purpose of turning the current of public feeling in Mr. Hall's favour. He told him that he did not want to disturb the party, and, whilst the toast was being drunk, he, as quietly as he could, left the table. He maintained that he had a perfect right to be there up to the time the toast was proposed; and he would not admit the right of that House or the community to coerce him. But having been invited by a number of gentlemen to take part in a national regatta on the anniversary of the foundation of the colony, he felt that a gross wrong was done him when a toast was brought forward with the avowed object of trying to turn the tide of public feeling in favour of Mr. Hall. He thought it was a most unwarrantable act on the part of Mr. Montefiore.

Mr. PARKES said that, although he was sorry for the character of that House that this matter should have been brought before it, he was glad that the Colonial Secretary had been afforded an opportunity of making the explanation he had just given. So far as he understood the matter, he thought the course which the hon. gentleman had taken was precisely the right course. There could be no question whatever, that it was a very improper and unreasonable thing to do—to introduce the subject of public feeling towards Mr. Hall on such an occasion. If the words which Mr. Montefiore used were correctly reported, he could not see how the Colonial Secretary could have done less than he did—(hear, hear.)—consistent with a proper sense of the importance of the office he filled. Perhaps he might be permitted to add that he thought it was a most unwarrantable thing to do, to bring the name of any person outside before that House unnecessarily, and to attach to that person's conduct or character such strong expressions as had just been used when there was no possibility of inquiry or justification. If indulged in he did not see where such a course of procedure was to end. (Hear, hear.) The less they had to do with absent persons the better. If there was anything wrong, there was a proper way of reaching those who did wrong. And there was a way of making charges where they could be dealt with. But to bring them here was a disgrace to the House, and could lead to no good result.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that if ever he had said anything about Mr. Hall, it had reference to his having been entrusted with such a very large undertaking as the postal contract when he had no capital. He had always said we should have some capitalist engaged in the undertaking. But we found that when Mr. Hall went home, he was the subject of no end of abuse, and the strongest possible calumnies were heaped on his head. But how was it, if Mr. Hall had been guilty of such wrong-doing as had been alleged against him, that he had returned to the colony and boldly confronted those who denounced him. He thought it was the strongest proof in Mr. Hall's favour that he was in the colony after all that had been said against him, and that he was now in the performance of the duties of a very high office. No one could deny that Mr. Hall had displayed very great ability and most extraordinary energy in keeping the steamers going and the contract afloat, without a shilling in his pocket. (Laughter.) Mr. Hall never professed to be a capitalist, but he appeared to have been trusted by capitalists; and was now acting in the capacity of agent to some large company. And was it possible that company did not know the qualifications or character of the man it was employing? Mr. Hall seemed to have been trusted both at home and abroad, and he dared the hon. member for Wellington to say outside that Chamber what he had said inside it. [Mr. J. S. SMITH: I dare do it.] Do it. If the hon. gentleman did not publish it, he would lay himself open to the charge of cowardice. He did not believe the hon. member had the manliness to do it. The hon. gentleman had attracted notice in that House by launching calumnies, not against hon. members who could answer him, but against persons—

Mr. M'ELHONE: And he was turned out of the Union Club for opening letters.

Mr. J. S. SMITH: It's a lie.

Mr. SPEAKER thought the hon. member for the Upper Hunter must know that the language he had used was very unparliamentary; and the expression ought certainly to be withdrawn at once.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought such language ought not to be tolerated. It was certainly most offensive, most improper, and quite uncalled for. It was not true that the hon. member for Wellington had been turned out of the Union Club, and the hon. gentleman who stated so must know that it was untrue.

Mr. M'ELHONE said he might be wrong in saying that the hon. member was expelled from the club, but he understood that he had the option of resigning. [Mr. GARRETT: It was not true.] And he withdrew the expression. But it was hard to sit and listen to the hon. gentleman continually interrupting and insulting members of the Opposition when they were speaking.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. gentleman should be well assured of the truth of such charges before he made them. On a former occasion the hon. member for Wellington explained the transaction referred to.

Mr. M'ELHONE had no wish to insult the hon. gentleman, if he was capable of feeling an insult. As to the hon. gentleman giving him the lie, he did not mind it; he dared him to do it outside.

Mr. SMITH: I have.

Mr. SPEAKER hoped the hon. member for Wellington would withdraw the expression he made use of.

Mr. J. SMITH: I will not withdraw it.

Several hon. members: It is offensive to the House.

Mr. J. SMITH said he would withdraw the expression if Mr. Speaker thought he ought to do so. What the hon. gentleman opposite said was totally devoid of truth. He did not now mean to go into an explanation of the matter. (Hear, hear.) He had already given to the hon. member at the head of the Opposition with regard to this assertion the lie direct. (Cries of oh! oh!) He did not think that there was any need that he should now repeat the explanation. The hon. member concluded by withdrawing the expression which had been made use of.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that this would be the last occasion on which he should refer to the hon. member for Wellington, for the very solid reason that he was thousands and thousands of miles beneath such a reference. Mr. Hall's best answer to the calumnies that had been launched at his head was his presence here; showing by his return a consciousness of innocence that must be accepted by all candid minds. In the midst of the vilification which had taken place with regard to his character, Mr. Hall comes back to Sydney to the discomfiture of those who had reviled him.

The motion for adjournment was put and negatived.

AGREEMENTS VALIDATING BILL.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved the second reading of this bill, and said that it was for the purpose of removing doubts as to the validity of agreements made elsewhere for personal services to be performed in New South Wales. He was aware that there was an opposition to such a measure on the part of some gentlemen, whether they were lawyers or not he need not say. The decisions in our Supreme Court had, however, abundantly shown the necessity for such a bill, and that doubts did exist which it would be wise to attempt to remove. It was known that many persons whose passages had been paid out to this colony that they might engage here in some industry or another, had on their arrival set the law at defiance because of the difficulty of enforcing the agreements which had been entered into elsewhere for services to be performed here. Years ago it had been decided that agreements so entered into could not be upheld in the existing state of the law. And these employers of labour who had paid men's passages out to this country to work here on their arrival in certain trades, had discovered on the arrival of the men whom they had engaged that they could not compel them to adhere to their part of the agreements. This same thing had occurred in the case of Mr. Russell, the founder. And the other day they might have noticed the same thing with respect to men who had been engaged by Amos, Brothers, the contractors. They had brought a number of people, at their expense, from Victoria, and on their arrival they put their employers at defiance, and snapped their fingers at them. This being so, he (Mr. Robertson) submitted that there was some reason for legislation upon this matter. He thought that there was something more than doubts as to the existence of a power in this colony to validate agreements which had been entered into elsewhere. There was no gentleman in this House, or in the whole of the country, who would deny that it was but right and fair that persons who had entered into such agreements should be compelled to carry them out. The only question, therefore, that remained was, as to the limitation. Well, for this the bill provided. The term for which the bill validated agreements was limited to two years. The bill also proposed that no agreement should be valid unless made in the presence of a Government official of New South Wales—(hear, hear)—and these officers were charged and authorised to show to those who might be desirous or who proposed to enter into agreements for this colony, the last return from the Government of this country, showing the current rates of wages for each different kind of work, the prices of provisions, and such information of the kind which would be likely to affect his position in this country. And it was also provided that the official should provide a certificate of the agreement. He did not think that it was necessary that he should go through in detail all that this bill proposed to do. He thought that he had said enough to show that it was desirable that they should have such a bill. The other colonies in regard to their population had profited very largely by the men who had been brought out to this colony to engage in its industries. We had paid for the coming to Australia of thousands of persons among the populations of Victoria and Queensland. And the same might be said with regard to New Zealand. And for these persons who had been brought out at the expenditure of this colony we had received no return. Now the time had come when this colony was gaining more from the other colonies than there went out of it; but it would be a long time before they would have squared accounts with the other colonies. If a person were brought out to this colony under an agreement to engage in a certain employment, being at the time well informed as to the state of the country, as to the rate of wages here, &c., he did not see any reason why he should not be compelled to carry out his agreement. By a proper representation of our resources and of our wants in certain departments of labour we might get a very desirable class of immigrants from the United States and Germany and other places. The bill would bind both employers and employed so far as it was possible to do so. However largely they might provide for emigration, there would be no danger of losing, as they had already done, a large proportion of the incoming population, unless they took some steps to secure the carrying out of agreements under which persons had come to the colony. He did not put this forward in any way as an immigration policy. When he came to the House and asked for the grant of £50 000 for that purpose during this year, with the £30,000 already granted, he would be able to explain the principles upon which that money would be expended; but this bill had nothing to do with the expenditure of public money, it merely referred to the carrying out of agreements made elsewhere.

Mr. MEYER said that no one would question the principle that agreements equitably made should be carried out in their integrity; but the Government proposed by an extraordinary bill to supply a deficiency—if there were a deficiency—in the law to make agreements valid. If an agreement were made between two persons, in any of the colonies, and that agreement was to come into force in this colony, no law of this colony would upset it. The Colonial Secretary was under a misapprehension regarding the cases he spoke of, for it did not follow that because a Judge of the Supreme Court gave an opinion which was never brought before the full Court that opinion was law. In the case of Russell and Co., the question was whether the men and their employer were by their agreement under the Masters and Servants Act, and as the men were engaged as improvers at 1s. per hour for a certain number of hours each day, and not engaged for weekly employment at 1s per hour, the law said they were not under the Masters and Servants Act. This bill was a one-sided bill—provided for binding the workmen to an agreement but made no provision for binding the masters. [Mr. GARRETT said that it did.] Then how could the agent in London possibly attest the signature of the employer in the colony, so that it would be binding in a Court of law? Clause 5 was an extraordinary clause, and showed that the framers of the bill must have had doubts as to the security of the agreements made at home, for it provided that after men were brought out to this colony by an agreement which the Government said was binding, the agreement should be re-executed. What was the position of things? Assume that, after men arrived here, the agreement they had entered into was from some cause invalid, how could the men be compelled to again sign an agreement similar to the one signed at home? If the agreement made at home were valid, what necessity was there for signing another? No gentleman with legal attainments could have drafted this bill. The schedule of the bill was a certificate which was to accompany every agreement, certifying that the contract was made and subscribed by the parties; but who were the parties? How could the certificate be given if one of the parties to the contract were in this colony and the other in England? Then, by clause 3, a man was made liable to imprisonment simply because he happened to be of the same name as that of somebody who disputed the authenticity of an agreement, and was brought before a Bench of magistrates charged with disputing the agreement. Proof that he had been known by the name and designation in the agreement would be held to be *prima facie* evidence that he was the person mentioned therein. As the law at present was, it must be sworn that the man before the Court was the man named in the information. But the clause in this bill was different to that. If this bill were published in the home country it would show that we had laws foreign to equity and justice, and would be an injury to those engaged in labour.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said he was utterly unable to support this bill. It was conceived in a spirit exceedingly arbitrary, and would be injurious to the cause it was intended to promote. We were told on the very threshold of the bill, by a legal gentleman, competent to give an opinion, that there was no necessity for it. He had heard no legal opinion to the contrary. There was one thing that struck him as being very inconsistent. If the bill would be operative at all, what necessity was there for another agreement to be signed in this colony? Then there was the extraordinary provision that it should not be necessary to prove the signature of the officer, but that it would be sufficient if it purported to be his signature. Then a man was to be held responsible in this colony, because he sometime before happened to bear the name of one of the parties to the contract. The thing was preposterous. We seemed to be departing altogether from the ordinary landmarks of legislation. The 9th clause provided a penalty of five years' hard labour for forging a certificate. Why there had been men in this colony who had committed murder and not served a severer sentence than that. The thing was simply atrocious. It was true that the offence was a forgery, but it was not like a forgery which defrauded men of their money; and to impose a penalty of five years' hard labour on the roads for such an offence was, to his mind, preposterous. The latter part of the clause provided that the punishment might be two years with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement. That was solitary confinement for two years. Such a punishment as that was considered in some countries sufficient for murder. He should vote against the bill, because he was satisfied that it would have a most deterrent effect upon the labouring classes of Great Britain. They would come to hear of the very severe provisions of this bill, and would be, consequently, deterred from emigrating to the colony.

Mr. BUCHANAN raised an objection to the bill on the ground that it had not been introduced by message from the Governor, while it provided for the appropriation of money by the employment of officers.

Mr. DRIVER: It is provided in clause 1.

Mr. GARRETT: It does not say that it is to be provided out of the revenue of this colony. It may be that the officer will charge a fee.

Mr. H. C. DANGAR said that though he was in favour of the principle of the bill, he was glad the point had been raised, because he wished to see a stop put to the farce of introducing nearly every measure by a message from the Governor. He never regretted the loss of any measure so much as that which was introduced by the hon. member for St. Leonards, and which was thrown out on a similar objection.

Mr. SPEAKER said it did not appear to him that this bill was at all of the character of the Contagious Diseases Bill. In that bill there was a distinct enactment that the Government should appoint officers throughout the country. In this bill there was no such enactment. It might be that this work would be performed by officers already appointed. There was no enactment directing the Government to appoint officers, and he did not see that it was necessary to introduce it by message.

Mr. GARRETT said that there was no provision in the bill giving one party to an agreement any advantage over the other. All that was intended by the bill was to make agreements entered into in England binding here. It was necessary to do this on account of judgments giving a different opinion, which had been delivered in the Supreme Court here. [Mr. COHEN: Where are the judgments?] He was not a lawyer, and could not be expected to have them; but he knew of cases where agreements entered into out of the colony had been made invalid here. [Mr. DIBBS: How do you provide for identification?] By the clause which had been so much objected to. If a man, by name John Smith, signed an agreement in England and came on board ship to this colony as John Smith, he must be presumed to be the John Smith who signed the agreement in England. [Mr. MEYER: What if there are three John Smiths?] The clause was not one-sided. It operated both ways. Men might be engaged in England for him, and when they came out he might say it was not the Thomas Garrett on whose behalf they were engaged. In that case the clause would apply to him to compel him to carry out his part of the agreement. It is an enabling measure, not a compulsory measure.

Mr. MEYER: What is the £20 penalty?

Mr. GARRETT asked why a master, repudiating the act of his agent in England, should not be fined.

Mr. S. C. BROWN: You would have to prove the agency.

Mr. GARRETT said the agency could be proved, as was shown in the bill, and that was the only possible way they could do it. Unless you put the persons concerned to the trouble of sending to England. He maintained that the hon. member for Yass Plains had entirely failed to show that this bill would bolster up one class at the expense of another. There was not a line in the bill to prove anything of the sort. The hon. member for Carcoar also said that this bill would be for the benefit of one party. But by the very first clause the bill would bring the contracts made under it under the operation of the Masters and Servants Act; and they would be dealt with under that Act, no matter where they were made. The hon. member for Yass Plains said they ought to have a measure to get good labour. The object of this bill was to enable persons to get that labour which they required. If a railway contractor wanted labourers he would under this bill be enabled to introduce such a class, and it was admitted that such people were wanted in the colony; but under the present indiscriminate system twenty shiploads of immigrants might come, including tailors, weavers, and tinkers, and not one of the class the contractor wanted.

Mr. BUCHANAN: This bill is for the benefit of the capitalists.

Mr. GARRETT said it was not a bill for the capitalists, and there was no compulsion for any one to come out under it. If the immigrants suited the capitalist they would suit the country; and the capitalist would pay the passages of those who came. He would not be a party to importing labour at the cost of labour to compete with labour in this country. That was the very worst sort of protection they could possibly adopt. The hon. member for Yass Plains said that this bill supposed the establishment of agents everywhere. It only supposed the establishment of agents wherever there was a requirement for them. But this he maintained was an improvement upon the present system, under which an immigrant from the north of Ireland, say, would have to go to London to go through the various forms at the office of the agent there before he could come out. Under this bill they might establish an agency in Belfast, in Dublin, in Edinburgh, in Liverpool, in New York, or in Berlin, to which suitable people could come and make arrangements with greater advantage to themselves. Then objection had been taken to the punishment of solitary confinement referred to in the bill. He was not in favour of that mode of punishment in any case; and never had been, and such a provision as that could be withdrawn. He did not suppose there would be any objection to withdraw it. Then with regard to the periods of punishment, the clauses were left blank, and could be filled in as the committee thought desirable. There was no principle in that. He maintained, however, that a man who committed forgery with the view to obtain his passage at another person's expense, deserved just as severe punishment as if he committed forgery by signing a cheque in that person's name. Matters of detail could be dealt with by the committee, but the bill as a whole was, he maintained, worthy of the support of honorable gentlemen, as it enable the people to help themselves to introduce such labour as they required at their own expense and for the benefit of the colony.

Mr. DRIVER said that notwithstanding the Secretary for Lands had alleged that the bill gave no party an advantage over another, he thought he should be able to show that it was one-sided and decidedly in the interests of the employer. The fifth clause read as follows:—"On the demand of either party to any such agreement as aforesaid made out of the colony, the other party thereto shall re-execute the same at any time after his arrival within the said colony, and in case he shall refuse or neglect so to do, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, which penalty shall be paid to the party laying the complaint. Provided always that the imposition or satisfaction of the said penalty shall not in any manner be deemed to have annulled or otherwise to have affected the said agreement." By the first clause it was proposed that an agent might enter into contracts in England with men to come out for any of our companies or contractors. The agent signed the contract in England, and the contract was made with the men at the rate of wages then payable in the colony. But before the arrival of the employed persons the wages in the colony might fall very considerably, and it might be possible that the employer would turn round and repudiate the contract so far as he was concerned, and say "Well, I never authorised any person to act for me in the matter."

Mr. ROBERTSON: But he would have paid the passage money in the meantime.

Mr. DRIVER: The passage money might have been paid by the agent in the same way. It would in all probability be paid by the agent. [Mr. BURNS: By the principal.] How could it be proved that he was the principal? Men who would come out under such agreements were not likely to be men having £50 or £100 in their pockets to commence legal proceedings. [Mr. J. SMITH: Who would repudiate the agreement?] Many people repudiated their actions, and he would instance a case before he resumed his seat. But who was to prove the agency in the event of the principal repudiating it here? He admitted that it was not at all likely. But that would not be sufficient to induce him to vote for a bill which would give parties an opportunity of repudiating. If it was desired to introduce labour to our shores we should take special care to legislate in fairness to both parties. It would be a cruel thing to induce a number of men to come to this colony so far from their fatherland, to be thrown upon their own resources without remedy. The proviso to the second clause of the bill, was to the effect that every "contract or agreement shall be made and subscribed in the presence of some officer duly authorised in that behalf, by the Governor and Executive Council of New South Wales, and shall be attested by such officer, and shall have thereon his certificate, in the form or to the effect of the schedule annexed to this Act." Such officer's certificate would, no doubt, prove due execution of the agreement between the parties professing to execute it, but that would not establish the agency. A man might go into Court to obtain redress, but in all probability, the first plea to be put on the records would be, that he did not make the agreement. And supposing the agreement to have been made between John Jones in England, and Thomas Brown of New South Wales. Either a commission must be taken out to examine the person signing in England and proving his authority to act, or the risk must be run of putting the defendant in the witness-box; and he having repudiated the agreement would not be slow to deny the authority. A complainant would be completely at the mercy of such a witness. An amendment might be made, although there would be very great difficulty in doing it, which would make the agreement binding upon the principal here, and that the fact of any one representing himself as agent in England would be *prima facie* evidence of his authority. But that would be a tremendous stretch of legislation. (Hear, hear.) He could not help thinking that the bill had been framed in the interests of those only who desired to procure cheap labour. We had heard no complaint from persons desirous of being brought to the colony, and no intimation had been made by the labouring classes of the colony of their desire to have labour brought to the country by such means. The case to which he had referred occurred in connection with a steamship chartered in London for the conveyance of the mails between this colony and San Francisco. The crew signed articles for two years, at the end of which period they were to be paid off, their final port of discharge being London. Shortly after the arrival of the steamer in this colony, the crew thought the wages they shipped for were too low, and Mr. H. H. Hall at once consented to an increase in their pay, and paid them regularly all the time he had any connection with the steamer. The steamer had since been employed carrying mails between Sydney and San Francisco; and upon the men, a few days ago, desiring a settlement, the captain wished to deduct from their wages the amount paid in excess by Mr. Hall. The men very properly refused to allow such a reduction; and probably they will take legal proceedings to enforce their claims. We seldom heard of men repudiating a contract or agreement, except upon the ground that they had been deceived or misled by false representations. And here we had the case of a steam company repudiating to some extent a contract and desiring to discharge the men in Sydney instead of taking them to their final port of discharge, which was London. Until he saw strong grounds for supporting such a measure he should vote against it.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he condemned the bill, and should vote against it, being totally opposed to the principle of the measure. He considered it would be calculated to produce much mischief and very grave injustice. The Colonial Secretary had given two reasons for the origin of the bill. The first was that it was in consequence of a decision of the Supreme Court. But the utter fallacy of that reason was seen in the fact that a similar decision was given twelve or fifteen years ago, and the Premier had never made an attempt until now to move in the matter. Another reason the Colonial Secretary gave was that he desired to keep the people who were brought out to the colony in the country. But they could only be kept here two years. He thought the Minister for Lands let the truth out when he said the bill was to favour and oblige the capitalists. He said the injustice of the principle of the measure was that it enabled agreements to be made 15,000 miles away, when all the knowledge would be on one side, and all the ignorance on the other. (Hear, hear.) The poor men in England would know nothing about the colony, the climate, or the wages, or the people they were going to associate with; whilst the colonists in whose interest the bill was brought forward would know everything. The bill was so full of absurdities that it would give rise to endless disputes, which it would be utterly impossible to settle. There was an affectation of doing justice to the working man by providing that a certificate should be given by an officer of the Government, who was to instruct them as to the wages and so forth obtainable in the colony. But we knew very well that unscrupulous men bent upon making money would not hesitate to give false information as to the state of the labour market here. It would not be necessary to prove the signature of the officer in a court of justice, and any signature might be put forward; and then the door would be opened to deception and delusion. And why should it be in the power of any man to tie down people who came out here ostensibly as immigrants? What would be the result if bona-fide agreements were entered into to give the workmen 12s a day, and before they arrived in the colony wages fell to 6s. a day? How would the contractors relish having to pay 200 or 300 men 12s. a day under such circumstances. It would disorganise the labour market and lead to endless dissatisfaction and dissension. The whole thing would be mischievous. Agreements had been made, without any such bill, and they had been faithfully fulfilled. And he thought the necessity for the measure had not been proved. The hon. member for Windsor had exposed the details of this bill. He had shown the difficulties that would arise in courts of law under circumstances of this kind. Under all the circumstances, considering that the legislation was in no way required, that the evils that were likely to be brought about by its passage, evils that would far exceed any benefits to which could be derived from it, he thought that the safest plan for this House to take was to reject the bill. He spoke entirely in the interests of the working man, for he believed that the capitalists would look after themselves. He could see that all the advantages that could arise from this bill were on the side of capital and none of them on that of labour. The hon. member at the head of the Government had shown no justification whatever for the course which it was intended to take in this bill. Nor had the hon. Minister for Lands done so. The hon. members for Carcoar and Windsor had both discussed the measure in detail, and had shown how futile and absurd this bill would be if it were to be passed into law. He thought that for his own part he had shown the injury that would result if the bill became law—how the ignorance of what they were doing, of where they were going, and the binding of themselves for two years was a thing that would result in unfortunate mischief for this colony.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that everyone who had listened to the debate would admit that the Government had undertaken a most difficult task in preparing a bill of this nature. (Hear, hear.) He had heard one hon. member say that doubts did exist as to whether agreements made elsewhere were valid in this colony, while another had said that he had no doubt but that they were. In this conflict of opinion there was a great difficulty. They had no law officers in this Chamber; and the members of the Ministry could not be held to be responsible for any statements that they might make. There were, it seemed to him, two classes of objections to this bill. One was a question of principle; while the other was founded on the various clauses in the bill, and might be called questions of detail. The hon. member for Carcoar had said that it was entirely in the interests of one of the parties to the bill. He did not think that the hon. member could have noticed what was stated in the first section of the bill, that "such agreement shall be as valid, binding, and effectual between the parties, and shall be held and maintained in all Courts of Justice within the said colony in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the said contract or agreement had been duly made and entered into in the said colony." Therefore he (Mr. Piddington) maintained that the argument of the hon. member for Carcoar with regard to the one-sided character of the bill was not carried out. But if there was anything in the bill which seemed to be of a one-sided character it would be easy to have amendments made when the bill went into committee. Objections of the same kind had been made as to clauses 3, 5, and 9. It was very difficult matter to draw out a bill of this kind to deal with the matter of agreements made by an agent for and on behalf of persons residing in this colony in which, too, the questions would have to be decided by the Courts of law. The hon. member at the head of the Government had certainly shown that it was reasonable that if doubts existed, it was necessary to remove them; and the Government said that such doubts existed. On that ground, he saw no objections to the bill. In answer to the objection that the bill might operate to the disadvantage of our neighbours on the north and south, the hon. member at the head of the Government had stated that large portion of our population had gone to the other colonies. He thought that there was no force in this argument of the hon. gentleman. The hon. member for West Sydney thought that under this bill better labour would be brought out by the large contractors than under the Immigration Act. He did not think that it was reasonable to suppose this. It had been stated that the object of the bill was to bring valuable labour to the colony. He did not think that the hon. member had proved that it would be so. How could the hon. Minister for Lands say that the bill would not interfere between the employer and the employed? To pass a bill of this kind was just, it seemed to him (Mr. Piddington), as if they passed an immigration bill to bring to this colony only a particular class of labour. For his part, he looked upon this bill as a direct interference between the employer and the employed, and according to the confession of the hon. Colonial Secretary and the hon. Minister for Lands it was a direct interference in the direction of encouraging large contractors to send to Europe or America for such labour as they required and to get recouped by the provisions of this bill as well as by the extra prices which they (the contractors) would charge the Government for the work which they had to perform. But now there was no inducement for the large contractors to send for men to Europe or America. He did not see that at present they could enforce the carrying out of agreements of the kind with which this bill sought to deal; but if the bill were passed he believed that they would be able to do so. He did not, however, believe that the bill would be of very great value. [Mr. S. C. BROWN: Hear, hear.] He believed that the object of the Government was to some extent to facilitate the introduction of labourers to the colony; and, although the hon. member at the head of the Government had repudiated the statement that this was an interference between the employer and the employed, there could be no doubt but it was so. It was admitted that this bill was to enable employers to enforce their contracts with the employed. The hon. member for Yass said that his principal reason for objecting to the bill was that it would have a very deterrent effect on immigration. If he (Mr. Piddington) thought so, and that certain clauses would not be inserted in committee, and that the door would be shut against alterations, he should vote against the second reading. But as he did not think so he should vote for it. He was of opinion that immigration should be under the direct control of the Government; but this bill left it to the private speculation of individual contractors. Some hon. members said that this bill would not involve any expenditure of public money. But no railway contractor would send for men without charging for contracts a price that would recoup them for the expense. He thought that it was the desire of a large majority of the members of this House that the Government would introduce a bill that would have the effect of facilitating the introduction of valuable labour into this colony. Although this bill was in favour of the capitalist, he believed that it would have indirect good effects. He did not think that the Government should be satisfied with such a fragmentary bill for the promotion of immigration. The hon. member at the head of the Government had said that the whole of the £50,000 for immigration was meant for the payment of the passages of the wives and children of the men who were to be brought out under this bill. He altogether repudiated the idea that the miserable sum of £50,000 would be sufficient—[Mr. ROBERTSON: £80,000]—for immigration. He did not deny that there was a balance existing of some £20,000 or £30,000, but what a large amount that was! If the English law which existed before the Constitution Act prevailed, the amount applicable for immigration would be very much more. The Government proposed £80,000, when Queensland had appropriated £400,000, and New Zealand a very large sum for immigration. The Government would not discharge their duty until they brought forward a specific motion in favour of immigration. Believing as he did that the bill, unless altered in committee, was a bill of a dangerous character, he would vote for the second reading, but against the third reading if the objections he entertained to some of the clauses were not remedied in committee.

Mr. GREVILLE said he would vote for the second reading of the bill, which was one to protect the working men of this country. We were not likely to have free immigration upon the scale shadowed forth by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury. The past and the present Government fiddled with the subject of immigration; they talked about it, but neither intended nor dared to introduce immigration at the rate suggested by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury out of the taxation of the country, while that taxation was raised as at present, while our current revenue was raised almost entirely from the working classes. Alter the incidence of taxation, let the rich capitalist, the squatter, and the absentee pay in proportion to what the labouring man paid, and he would agree to pay for immigration out of the general revenue of the colony as being beneficial to all. But while the incidence of taxation remained as it was at present, it was an unjust and most unholy thing to take the money from the working man's savings to bring labour here for the purpose of reducing his earnings. He was not blind to the necessity for immigration, and he had explained the principle upon which he opposed it. He did not oppose it simply as immigration, but until it was fairly and justly paid for. But as he would do justice to and protect the interests of the working man, so would he protect the interests of the capitalist; and while there was no probability of our being able to bring out labour for contractors and other proprietors of industries at the public expense, we ought to step in and surround any contract they might make with every security that it was in our power to give. By this bill it was proposed that the capitalist who would find the money to bring out the labour should be protected, and not only him but the labourer also. The agreement having been signed under all the provisions, and care taken to bring the emigrant, it was nothing but fair and reasonable that the agreement should be renewed if required when the immigrant landed upon these shores. As for the assertion that the bill was one-sided, and that the capitalist could repudiate the agreement, what better guarantee of his abiding by the agreement could there be than his paying the expenses of the men's passage out here? There could be no better guarantee of the truth of the agency in England. The bill had been drawn up with every desire to do justice to the employer and employed. [Mr. FARNELL: But it does not do it.] Then it could be altered in committee. A serious objection was made to the 9th clause, and it was rather ingeniously said that a penalty inflicted by this clause was made to apply to men who came out here and endeavoured to break their agreement. The clause did not apply to them, but to a man who counterfeited in England, went to a centre of population, and pretended that he was an authorized agent. The clause was an admirable one. The bill was one by which it was desired to afford protection in the way he had stated; and it would be beneficial in introducing skilled labour to our shores. The iron trade was languishing at the present time for want of skilled labour; and there were a number of other industries that as we progressed would find a footing in this colony, and develop into large factories. But how could we have these unless we protected the capitalist in the introduction of labour for carrying them on? Considering that the bill was founded on justice, and dealt with a great want in the colony, he would support it.

Mr. COHEN thought that the Colonial Secretary had scarcely treated the House with fairness and consideration. A grave question as to the validity of the agreements had arisen, and though the Premier had been challenged to produce the judgments throwing doubts upon the validity of agreements, he had not produced them. He (Mr. Cohen) had searched the Supreme Court reports, and he could find no such judgment as the hon. gentleman referred to, and he challenged him to produce any authority in our Courts which said that the agreements contemplated by this bill entered into in England were not in force in this colony. He would prove that the principle of this bill was fallacious. According to the law of England, any contract of personal service to be performed, not to extend beyond a period of twelve months, was perfectly good if not in writing; if the contract were for more than twelve months it was to be in writing; and this was based upon the statute known as the Statute of Frauds, by the 4th section of which it was provided that "no action shall be brought upon any agreement that is not to be performed within the space of one year from the making thereof unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof shall be in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or some other person thereunto by him lawfully authorised." Therefore, this statute, which was in force in England and here also, provided that contracts to be performed within twelve months from the making of them should be good, if verbal; but if for a larger period than a year, they must be in writing. Story said, at section 242, "Generally speaking, the validity of a contract is to be decided by the law of the place where it is made." If valid there, it was by the general law of nations, valid everywhere. That being so, and since the Premier, in the face of that law, had not produced his authority which he said threw doubts on the validity of these agreements, hon. members could come to no other conclusion than that such doubts did not exist. This bill raised a doubt that did not exist, and therefore could only have a damaging effect upon our law in that respect. Coming to the particular features of the bill, the exclusiveness of the first clause was sufficient to justify hon. members in rejecting it. A written agreement entered into in England, and being perfectly valid there was also valid here; but this clause, if passed, would at once cut down the general law of the country, and say that any agreement made outside one of the public offices contemplated, would not be good in this colony. Would hon. members give their assent to such a provision as that? This was one of the most violent inroads on the relations between employer and employed that had ever come under his observation. Section 4 provided.—"It shall not be essential to the validity of any such contract or agreement that it should be either stamped or sealed (unless a corporation be a contracting party) notwithstanding that all such written instruments are required by the law of the land in which such contract or agreement was made to be stamped or sealed, or both, before they can be put in evidence in a Court of Justice." He simply referred to this clause to show the want of consideration on the part of the Crown law officers, if they had been consulted in reference to the provisions of the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON interrupted, and after some remarks which were indistinct in the gallery, he said that the bill was drawn by Mr. John Williams, the Crown Solicitor, and he believed that there was no man in the country more able than that gentleman to deal with questions of this kind.

Mr. COHEN said that against Mr. John Williams he had quoted the statute law of England and Story's "Conflict of Laws," and he did not think any hon. gentleman would attempt to rate Williams against Story. But the provision in the fourth clause which he had referred to was entirely unnecessary, because, though the law of England might say that an agreement was not admissible in a Court of law there without being stamped, such an agreement, if produced in New South Wales, would be admissible without a stamp. The fifth section compelled parties to re-execute agreements made out of the colony. But it might happen that the agreements were lost, and consequently could not be re-executed. In such a case, how would this section be enforced? He would like to hear the hon. members Mr. H. Dangar and Mr. Long attempt to disprove the legal position he had taken up. He thought it was a measure on which hon. gentlemen of the legal profession should give the House the benefit of their views.

Mr. JACOB felt some diffidence in giving his opinion after hearing that Mr. Williams had framed the bill. He thought it was some amateur who had framed it. He should vote against the second reading of the bill, because it was faulty in its details, and because he believed it would be entirely inoperative. It was assumed that it would be a part and parcel of our Masters and Servants' Act. But it would not do anything of the kind. If it did it would go too far, and if not it would not go far enough. There was nothing to show that the persons to be engaged were to be held as servants under the Masters and Servants' Act. Engineers might come out under this bill, but the Masters and Servants' Act was not applicable to such persons. Females might be punished with three months' imprisonment under this bill, but no such punishment could be inflicted on a female under the Masters and Servants' Act. He quite agreed with those hon. gentlemen that it would be quite impossible to prove the hiring in England. How was a person to be identified in this colony? To various clauses in the bill he had other serious objections, and, as he did not think the measure could be amended in committee, he should vote against the second reading.

Mr. R. B. SMITH moved that the debate be adjourned until next Wednesday. It was now 11 o'clock, and hon. members should have further time for considering the bill.

Mr. MACINTOSH should vote for the second reading of the bill. He should vote in that way for the reason that he believed that any proper agreement made in England was a valid agreement here, even according to the showing of the hon. member for West Maitland. If an improper agreement were made, they should be able to make the Government responsible. The Government should give instructions to their Agent-General not to attach his signature to any agreement that was not of an equitable character. He disapproved of the proposal in the bill that agreements could be made with persons under age. No agreement should be made with any person under the age of 21 years. He believed that the bill dealt equitably with employers and employed; and thought the hon. member for the Lower Hunter, instead of voting against the bill altogether, should devote his knowledge and skill to amending it in committee.

Mr. ROBERTSON said all the bill provided was that an agreement made in England should have the same force as an agreement made here. It was absurd to talk about the Masters and Servants' Act.

Mr. FITZPATRICK objected to the hon. gentleman making a second speech.

Mr. ROBERTSON said his object was simply to make a short explanation. He took exception to the motion for adjournment, on the ground that the principle of the bill was unassailable, and had not been assailed. He thought the House should affirm the principle, and go into committee pro forma. He should when in committee be able to reply to the objections raised to the bill by several legal gentlemen.

Mr. S. C. BROWN supported the motion for adjournment. The bill had been unexpectedly called on this evening when several hon. members who felt deeply interested in it were away. It introduced several new principles of legislation; and although he admitted that the object of the measure was a commendable one, the question was whether the bill, as framed, would accomplish what the Government intended.

Mr. GARRETT said the bill had been on the business paper since the second or third day of the session, and he did not think hon. members were entitled to complain that they had been taken by surprise. It had been admitted on all sides that some such legislation was urgently required; and surely it was not unreasonable to ask the House not to adjourn, but to affirm the principle of the bill to-night.

Mr. LLOYD contended that the House had been taken somewhat by surprise. In fact he did not think the Government intended to go on with this measure, but they intended to have gone on with the Estimates. He thought that proof of that was afforded by the fact that when the House resumed, after having been in Committee of Supply, passing the Supply Bill, the Government asked leave for the committee to sit again, not next Wednesday, but at a later hour of the evening.

Mr. CAMERON opposed the motion for adjournment. He could not think the House had been surprised by the bill having been brought on. And it was a very poor excuse to say that several hon. members were away. He asked why they were away. They were supposed to be attending to their duties. He thought the House had waited sufficient time this session.

Mr. NELSON thought that it would be a very fair thing to adjourn the debate on the bill, so that it might be discussed by those hon. members who might not as yet have had an opportunity of speaking. The proper opportunity for speaking with regard to the proposed measure was on the second reading. He should press for the adjournment on account of the importance of the bill, which would render it very wrong to rush it through the House. He should like to have the opinion of the Crown law officers with regard to the present bill.

The motion for the adjournment was put, and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 11.

Mr. Farnell	Mr. Piddington	Mr. Sutherland	
Lloyd	Cohen	S. C. Brown	
R. B. Smith	Driver	Nelson	Tellers.
Fitzpatrick	M'Elhone		

Noes, 20.

Mr. Robertson	Mr. Davies	Mr. Greville	
Lucas	Stuart	Macintosh	
Byrnes	Cameron	Montague	
Lackey	Gray	Dibbs	
Garrett	Long	Jacob	
H. Brown	Terry	T. Dangar	Tellers.
J. S. Smith	Shepherd		

Pairs: Mr. Parkes for, Mr. H. C. Dangar against.

Mr. S. C. BROWN thought that the debate should have been adjourned. But the motion for adjournment had not been carried (he Mr. Brown) thought that he would now be acting more safely in voting against the second reading. The bill began, even in the preamble, itself with a mistake by speaking of doubts as to whether agreements made elsewhere with persons in this colony were valid. There could not be the slightest doubt but that such agreements were binding in this colony. In fact he had never before heard the matter disputed. He had only this evening hunted up in the Supreme Court reports the authority of the decision of Mr. Justice Wise, who had decided against a collier who had agreed in England to do work for a coal company in this colony. The difficulty with which they had in reality to deal was not whether the agreements were valid—of which there could be no doubt—but whether the agreements could be proved. If the present measure were to facilitate the proof of agreements he should support it; but this was a bill which started with a fallacy. This bill was useless, except in so far as its operations might be brought within the Masters and Servants Act. Unless under this Act there was no penalty enforceable under the bill, but the penalty for not properly signing the agreement. The bill, while it would only deal with the employers, as against servants, and not with the *employés* themselves, there would be called into existence a whole army of Government officers in England and other countries of Europe from which labour might be obtained, as well as in America, for the purpose of witnessing of agreements. The extensive machinery would only be called into existence to deal with the servant, while it would have nothing to do with the employer of labour. He condemned the third clause, and the clause with reference to resigning the agreements, and characterised the bill as one of the most absurd measures ever brought into this House. The phraseology of the bill might be right, but its provisions were absurd.

Mr. STUART intended to vote for the second reading of the bill. In the practical working of the importation of labour from another country under agreement it had been found here that very grave doubts existed, and not only that, but it had been found absolutely impossible to enforce the agreements that had been made. He defended the schedule of the bill as a protection to the labourer; and contended that the agreements made under the provisions of the bill were not one-sided, and in favour of the capitalist. It did not appear to him necessary to place the bill under the Masters and Servants Act; the first clause distinctly stated the extent to which the principle of the bill would go. The measure was a very great step towards immigration, and he accepted it as such.

Mr. FARNELL maintained that this bill would in no way assist immigration. Nobody had yet attempted to introduce immigrants on their own account; and it was not because they had any doubt as to the validity of the agreements, because, as a matter of fact, no such doubt existed. The whole measure was a fallacy, and there was no necessity for it. The hon. member at the head of the Government should have shown that people refrained from bringing out immigrants because they doubted the validity of any agreements that might be made. The "Statistical Register" referred to by the hon. member Mr. Stuart was scarcely ever seen in this colony, and how much less would it be seen in England? [Mr. LUCAS: It will be the duty of the officers to have it.] With all the ingenuity we were possessed of, we could not induce people to come from England to this colony. Wages were too high there now. People were actually going from America to England because there were better prospects for them there. If the bill passed into law to-morrow, not half-a-dozen people would take advantage of it. If its object were to benefit contractors, as had been said, we would find in our Government contracts, that contractors would allow for the cost of bringing men to the colony, and that cost would, therefore, virtually come out of the pockets of the people instead of the pockets of the contractors. At such a late hour he did not intend to discuss the provisions of the bill as he would have done had it been earlier. The Government seemed to have a desire to rush their bills through the House without giving hon. members an opportunity of discussing them.

The question, "That the bill be now read a second time," was put.

The House divided with the following result:—

Ayes, 13.

Mr. Robertson	Mr. Dibbs	Mr. Gray	
Garrett	Stuart	Montague	
Burns	Long	Greville	Tellers.
Lucas	Cameron	Davies	
Lackey			

Noes, 6.

Mr. Farnell	Mr. Cohen	Mr. Jacob	
Driver	Shepherd	Fitzpatrick	Tellers.

After the division bell had been rung, Messrs. Nelson and M'Elhone walked out of the House, amidst cries of "Oh, oh."

Pairs.—For: Messrs. Hoskins, J. S. Smith, T. G. Dangar, H. C. Dangar, Macintosh, Wright, Scholey. Against: Meyer, R. B. Smith, S. C. Brown, Parkes, Lloyd, Stevens and Buchanan.

There not being a quorum of members present, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House at twenty-five minutes to 1 o'clock until 4 o'clock on Friday (this day).

NEW NOTICES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Is it true that a deputation waited on the Government requesting the Government to bring labour into Sydney to supply the place of the wharf labourers when they asked their employers to shorten their day's labour to eight hours? 2. Is it true that any labourers were brought to Sydney at this time; and if so, at whose expense? 3. Was there any arrangement made by which free passages would be granted to those men if they wished to go back to where they came from?

Mr. Buchanan to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of all documents in the possession of the Council of Education relating to applications for a Public school at East Dapto in the years 1874 and 1875.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Mr. Farnell to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—Have any letters or other communications been received from the contractors who supplied the alleged bad rails; if so, will he have any objection to lay the same upon the table of the House, together with any communications from Mr. Shields on the same subject?

Mr. Farnell to ask the Postmaster-General,—Has the Government received any offer of compromise from the sureties of the contractors for the late contract of the San Francisco mail line; if so, when was such offer received, when was it submitted to the New Zealand Government, and will he state the particulars of such offer?

Mr. Stuart to move,—That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and to consider of an address to his Excellency the Governor, praying that provision be made by message for the carrying out of the provisions of the said bill.

Mr. Piddington to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing the quantity of public land sold by the Government in the following districts during the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875 respectively, namely, Albury, Corowa, Deniliquin, Gundagai, Mitchell, Moama, Urana, Tumut, Wagga, and Balranald, and the value received for said land.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Mr. Day to move,—That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that the necessary steps be taken without delay to complete the Southern railway to Albury.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Mr. Buchanan to move,—1. That in the opinion of this House, the long continued delay in filling up the office of Agent-General, together with the absence from the country of so important a Minister as the Treasurer without the House having the least assurance how long that absence is to continue, is calculated to prejudice the interests of this country. 2. That the above resolution be conveyed by address to his Excellency the Governor.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

SURRENDER.

John M'Taggart, of Gilgandra, Castlereagh River, storekeeper. Liabilities, £293. Assets, £272 17s. 3d. Mr. Lyons, official assignee.

COMPULSORY SEQUESTRATION.

Joseph Bennett v. Richard John Kimber, of Sydney, dealer. Rule returnable 10th February. Mr. Lyons, official assignee.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Thompson and M'Lean.

Sixteen persons were fined for drunkenness.

James Berry was convicted of having, in Hyde Park, conducted himself in an indecent manner, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Ellen Gorman, 32, charged with having no means of support, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

James Horne, charged with having stolen two brushes, valued at 3s. 9d., pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

John O'Brien was charged with having stolen a chair, valued at 10s. 6d., the property of Edward Goodwin, of Parramatta-street. He admitted the taking, but denied the stealing; he found it on the footway; thought that it had been left there by mistake or had fallen off some van, and took it with a view to advertising for the owner. Mr. Goodwin's evidence, however, showed that the defence was not *bona fide*. Mr. Goodwin had been sitting on the chair enjoying a smoke in the cool of the evening, and for a minute or less was called into the bar; on his return the chair was gone—the prisoner was in the act of carrying it across the street. To pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Before Messrs. Lester and Goldring.

The Inspector of Nuisances presented a list of eleven informations, one of which he afterwards withdrew. The City Solicitor prosecuted. For allowing nightsoil or other unwholesome matter to accumulate and remain on their premises, William Shine, William Bowman, and William Jones were severally fined £5, Robert Doran £3, Peter M'Gory £2, and Thomas Walker, Richard Simms, and William Shine (second information) £1 each. William Sharp, a contractor for the Corporation, was fined £1 for neglecting to enclose, for the protection of the public, a hole in the street at which he was working. Joseph Modini was charged with having at his place of business, at the Fish Market, a quantity of fish unfit for the food of man, but neither ticketed as such nor kept apart from other fish. Defendant did not appear and the case proceeded *ex parte*. Richard Seymour deposed that on the morning of the 19th of the present month the defendant occupied a place at the Fish Market, for the sale of fish; witness examined the fish and found several dozen schnappers rotten, stinking, and quite unfit for the food of man; they were not apart from other fish, nor were they ticketed in large and conspicuous characters as unfit for food; he brought them to this office, and an order was made for their destruction. To pay a penalty of 40s.

In Walker v. Walker, a proceeding under the Deserted Wives and Children's Act, the defendant consented to an order for 15s. a week for the maintenance of his deserted child. Nine cases were struck out for want of prosecution.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Oatley, Solomon, Maunsell, Charlton, M'Beath, and R. C. Murray.

Five persons were fined for drunkenness. John Paxton was fined 10s., with the alternative of four days' imprisonment, for having been drunk and disorderly in Erskine-street.

Edward Smith, for having made use of obscene language on Point Piper Road, was ordered to pay a fine of 10s., or be imprisoned for four days.

SUMMONS CASES.—Frederick Wilkes, charged by Margaret Wilkes, his wife, with neglecting to contribute towards the support of a child of his, was ordered to pay the sum of 5s. per week for twelve months towards its support. Daniel M'Carthy was fined 5s., with 5s. 10d. costs, for having assaulted Henry Briggs. In the following cases—James North v. Frederick Morgan, William Moore v. William Young, and Timothy Cormack v. Henry Price—the defendants were charged with refusing to quit certain premises occupied by them, and warrants for their ejectment seven days hence were ordered to be issued. John Cane was fined 10s., with £1 6s. 10d. costs, for having assaulted Patrick Daley. Ebenezer Hunt was fined 5s., with 5s. 6d. costs, for having neglected to register the birth of a child within the time prescribed by law. William Gall, charged with having deserted his wife, Hannah Gall, was ordered to pay to her the sum of 10s. per week for twelve months. In eleven cases, there were no parties, three others were withdrawn, [illegible] were dismissed.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 27.

Tasman (s.), 491 tons, Captain W. D. Lyon, from Hobart Town 24th instant. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. St. John and servant, Captain and Mrs. Christie infant and servant, Miss E. Cope, Miss C. Cope, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Dr. Donovan, Mr. J. Williams, Miss M. Estol, Miss Clarke, Mr. W. Wade, Mr. E. G. Ellis, Mr. C. B. Pitt, Mr. Hornby, and 23 in the steerage. T. and W. Willis, agents.

Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain W. J. Stuart, from Melbourne 24th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Sorrie and child, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. St. Vincent and infant, Mrs. D. G. Stuart, Mrs. King, Mrs. Werrell, Mrs. Barker, Miss Stockall, Miss E. Stockall, Miss E. Saunders, Miss Cane, Miss Hard, Miss G. Robertson, Mrs. Meulove son and infant, Miss Heneryks, Rev. Mr. King, Rev. Mr. Finlay, Mr. Justice Cheeke, Judge G. W. Paul, Captain Fahlborg, Messrs. Stockall, Triff, St Vincent, Richmond, Stuart, Lloyd, D. Jack, W. A. Chack, E. Lynch, T. Walker, Salomons, Parkis, W. Synnott, S. Barber, Capper, Le Messurier, Scott, Powell, Noble, Picot, Hooper, Meulove, R. Reilly, T. Overell, Rutledge, A. Selden, Mack, A. Hordern, E. B. Green, W. Crompton, Meuton, Masters Stockall, F. Stockall, Steerway, Henry W. Sorrie, Sorrie (2), and 74 in the steerage. A.S.N. Co., agents.

Edina (s.), 400 tons, Captain South, from Brisbane 24th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Pendergast, Miss Thompson and servant, Misses Hebden (2), Dr. Thompson, Messrs. Hebden, Blazey, Fyffe, Evans, W. C. Thompson, M'Gregor, and 52 in the steerage. A. S. Co., agents.

City of Brisbane (s.), 800 tons, Captain Knight, from Brisbane 25th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson and 3 children, Miss Allen, Miss Lawrence, Hon. W. H. Walsh, Messrs. Oscar De Satge, J. Cowlishaw, J. Cameron, R. R. Smellie, J. O. Daly, R. Banbury, J. Lawrence, J. Hartlie, Master Cameron, Master Cowlishaw, and 20 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

New England (s.), 300 tons, Captain Harley, from Clarence River 26th instant. Passengers—Miss Powell, Miss Myers, Rev. A. M'Intyre, Rev. J. M'Kay, Messrs. M'Innes, Barlow, Masters Cohen and Myers, and 8 in the steerage. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Routenbeck, for Adelaide; Raymond, for Shanghai; Alexandra (s.), for Brisbane; Balclutha (s.), for Maryborough; You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JANUARY 27.

Eagle (s.), from Wollongong, with 220 tons coal; Thomas and Henry, from the Nambuccra, with 43 logs cedar, 5000 shingles, 28 bags maize; Advance, from Bermagui, with 401 bags bark, 4000 feet timber, 12 kegs butter, 100 cheeses, 80 hides; Agnes Rose, from Port Stephens, with 13,000 feet timber; Caroline, from Shellharbour, with 300 bags maize, 7000 feet timber; Catherine Agnes, Scotia, Urania, Lalla Rookh, Marie, Colonist, Rebecca, with 1250 tons coal; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter, with 50 bales wool, 200 bales hay, 7 cases wine, 43 hides, 4 casks tallow, 8 pigs, 1 horse, 40 bags oysters, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JANUARY 27.

Scotia, Catherine Agnes, Lalla Rookh, Marie, Colonist, Rebecca, Eagle (s.), for Newcastle; Advance, for Bermagui; Agnes Rose, Caroline, for Port Stephens.

IMPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

[A special charge is made for consignees' announcements inserted in these columns.]

City of Brisbane (s.), from Sydney: 464 bags tin ore, 141 bales wool, 360 cases gin, 180 ingots copper, 103 cases fruit, 20 bags oysters, 10 bundles skins, and sundries.

Tasman (s.), from Hobart Town: 10,100 staves, 7 cases leather, 837 cases jam, 5 bales basils, 13 cwts. willows, 10 kegs tobacco, 5 quarter-casks brandy, 682 bags bark, 2 sacks rugs, 6 sheep, 1 bull, 3 barrels ale, 11.5 cases fruit, 7 cases cheese, 314 bags green peas, 5 crates vegetables, 1 hamper, 1 package fish.

Edina (s.), from Brisbane: 102 bales wool, 32 hogsheads rum, 20 cases arrowroot, 48 hides, 27 cases fruit, 1 bale skins, 17 packages.

Alexandra (s.), from Melbourne: 459 bags potatoes, 30 cases fruit, 89 half-chests tea, 61 boxes tea, 100 cases pickles, 100 cases sardines, 60 boxes soap, 33 cases drugs, 24 cases provisions, 46 bundles old copper, 14 bales leather, 25 cases preserved milk, 25 cases castor oil, 12 cases merchandise, 5 cases wine, 6 trunks boots, 4 cases plants, 41 packages sundries.

Ex Aviemore: 8 cases woollens—John Wilson.

Ex Corinne, Barrabool, Alexandra: 539 bags Adelaide wheat; 40 casks Victorian butter; 1950 bags Warrnambool potatoes—Nipper and Bee.

Ex Smiling Morn, Woonona, and Corinne: 1500 sacks superfine flour, brands—Darling's, Duffield's, Rowett and Hooper—M. Boylson and Sons.

Ex Tasman: 94 cases Peacock's jams; 100 cases Holroyd's jams; 1 case cheese—Barker and James.

Ex Edina: 20 cases arrowroot—Barker and James.

Ex Alexandra: 35 cases pickles, 100 cases quarter-sardines—Barker and James.

Ex Aviemore: 185 cases Cornforth's wire nails; 1 cask rim locks; 1 case blacksmiths' tongs; 6 cases Anglo-American picks; 3 casks B.U. grubbing and chipping hoes; 4 casks blacksmiths' hammers; 3 casks wood-wedges; 1 package crowbars; 1 cask cold chisels, cleavers, gas-tongs; 40 casks Kenrick's holloware; 12 casks bolts and nuts, and coach-screws; 1 cask small locks; 1 cask hammers; 13 casks tin milkpans, gold washers, basins, and dishes; 1 cask electroplated ware; 3 casks wood taps; 62 cases "Kangaroo" brand galvanized corrugated iron, 5 to 10 feet; 1 case cricket bats—John Keep.

EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 2221 ingots spelter, 1 case opium, 40 bags oysters, 357 bags maize, 20 cases fruit, and sundries.

James Paterson (s.), 400 tons, for Rockhampton: 271 packages oilstores, 50 casks beer, 18 packages tobacco, 21 packages hardware, 80 packages iron, 20 cases wine, 40 bundles wire, 198 packages fruit, 50 bags bran, 100 cases spirits, 3 cases clocks, 30 bags oats, 7 trunks boots, 14 bags potatoes, and sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR ULLADULLA, CLYDE, &c.—By the Kiama (s.), this day, at 5.15 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, HOBART TOWN, AND LAUNCESTON.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.

FOR HONOLULU.—By the Albert, this day, at noon.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Alexandra (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR MARYBOROUGH AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE AND MARYBOROUGH.—By the Edina (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Parramatta, this day, at 5 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND AND SOUTHERN PORTS OF NEW ZEALAND.—By the Easby (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the New England (s.), this day, at 9 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE AND NORTHERN PORTS OF QUEENSLAND, CHINA, INDIA, UNITED KINGDOM, AND CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—By the E. and A. M. S. Somerset, on Saturday, at 3 p.m.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

Mails will be made up at this office on Saturday, the 29th instant, per E. and A. M. S. Somerset, closing at 3 p.m., for Java, Singapore, Eastern Archipelago, India, China, the continent of Europe, and the United Kingdom.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded by this opportunity must be so indorsed, with the exception of that for India, China, and intermediate places, which will be forwarded by the Somerset unless marked otherwise.

Late letters for the United Kingdom via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 4 p.m. Late fee, 6d.

General Post Office, Sydney, 24th January, 1876.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, January 27: John Williams barque, 180 tons, Captain Turpie, for South Sea Islands; Edina (s.), 266 tons, Captain South, for Brisbane and Maryborough; Egmont (s.), 459 tons, Captain Edmondson, for Cooktown; Damascus, ship, 964 tons, Captain Ross, for London; Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Stuart, for Brisbane.

The New England (s.) crossed the Clarence bar on Wednesday, 26th, at 8.30 a.m., and arrived in Sydney on Thursday, 27th, at 3.30 p.m. She experienced strong south-east winds and heavy easterly swell to Tacking Point; from thence to Sydney, moderate variable breezes and fine weather. The schooners Airolla, Peri, and Ariel were lying at the Heads, and the Josephine at Grafton, when the New England left. The latter vessel's cargo consists of 1400 bags maize, 386 bags tin ore, 38 bags oysters, 302 cases meat, 18 bales wool, 9 casks tallow, 38 hides, and sundries.

The City of Brisbane (s.) left Brisbane on Tuesday at noon, and cleared the south passage at 5 p.m. She had strong S. and SE. winds with dull cloudy weather to Smoky Cape, and moderate E. and N.E. winds with passing showers of rain the remainder of the passage, arriving at the Company's Wharf on Thursday at 4 p.m. On Wednesday, at 9 p.m. 12 miles south of Smoky Cape, passed two steamers going to the northward.

The s.s. Tasman left Hobart Town at 5.30 p.m. on the 24th instant, passed Cape Barren at 2 p.m. on the 25th, Cape Howe at 9 a.m. on the 26th, and arrived at the Heads at 9.30 a.m. on the 27th. Had light easterly winds to Cape Barren, from thence till arrival fresh northerly weather.

The Alexandra (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 6.30 p.m. on the 24th instant; rounded Wilson's Promontory at 5.30 a.m. on the 25th, Gabo Island at 2.30 a.m. on the 26th; and entered Port Jackson Heads at 8 a.m. on the 27th. Experienced light airs and calm weather to Montague Island; from thence light N.E. wind and fine weather till 2 a.m. on the 27th, after which dull, cloudy weather and light rain prevailed until arrival.

The Edina (s.) left Brisbane at 1 p.m. on the 24th instant; cleared South Passage at 6.30 p.m. same day; passed Richmond River at 11 a.m. on the 25th, North Solitary at 10 p.m. same day, Smoky Cape at 4.40 a.m. on the 26th, Port Stephens at 8 p.m. same day; and arrived in Sydney yesterday morning. Experienced strong head winds and squally weather to Seal Rocks, and from thence to Sydney moderately east winds and heavy rain.

The cable ship Hibernia, from London to Sydney, passed Gabo Island at 8 a.m. yesterday.

Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents for the P. M. Co., have received a cablegram from London reporting that the Australia (s.), Captain Cayote, the second of the Clyde-built steamers to be employed in the mail service between this port and San Francisco, sailed on the 20th instant for Sydney.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

January 26.—Agnes Irving (s.), from Sydney.

January 26.—Lydia, barque, Youngson, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

January 25.—Medea, barque, M'Donald, for Geelong, with 800 tons coal.

January 25.—You Yangs (s.), Thrussell, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal.

January 26.—Lady Darling (s.), Saul, for Melbourne, with 1000 tons coal.

January 26.—Kalahome, barque, Reid, for Wallaroo, with 550 tons coal.

RICHMOND RIVER.

ARRIVALS.

January 23.—Examiner, Monarch, from Sydney.

January 24.—Mary Peverley, Margaret, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 26.—Somersetshire (s.), from Plymouth; Soren Berner, from Cronstadt.

January 23.—Marpesia, from Liverpool; Dayspring, from Sydney; Palace, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

January 23.—Lady Belmore, for Sydney; Alcandra, Sea Nymph, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

January 26.—Isabella, 129, Watson, for Sydney via Warrnambool.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURE.

January 22.—Elwood Cooper, for Sydney.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

January 26.—Ashburton, from New Caledonia.

DEPARTURES.

January 26.—Alhambra (s.), for New Zealand.

January 27.—Narrambide, Sydney Griffiths, Queen Emma, Annie Craig, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

January 26.—Lauderdale, from Newcastle; Edith May, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

January 25.—Coatimore, for Brisbane.

[illegible]—Chalgrove, for London.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
Jan. 27.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—JANUARY 27.

QUEENSLAND.—9 A.M.

Normantown—E. Cloudy	Maryborough—Calm. Raining
Gilbert Town—Calm. Cloudy	Roma—SE. Cloudy
Etheridge—SE. Cloudy	Taroom—E. Cloudy
Cardwell—Calm. Fine	Cape Moreton—E. Cloudy
Townsville—Calm. Cloudy	Brisbane—S. Cloudy, showery
Bowen—SE. Cloudy	Toowoomba—SE. Cloudy
Mackay—Calm. Gloomy	Warwick—SE. Cloudy
Copperfield—SE. Cloudy	Stanthorpe—SE. Showery
Clermont—SE. Cloudy	Goondiwindi—Calm. Like rain
Gladstone—Calm. Cloudy	St. George—SE. Cloudy
Rockhampton SW. Raining	Nebo—Calm. Cloudy

N. S. WALES.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Casino	SE. Showery	
Ballina	SE. Raining, bar heavy	SE., gale. Bar heavy
Grafton	SE. Raining	
Clarence Heads	SE., fresh. Showery	
Glen Innes	Calm. Like rain	
Inverell	NE. Overcast	Calm. Cloudy
Warialda	Calm. Raining	Calm. Like rain
Bundarra	Calm. Fine, hot	Calm. Like rain
Port Macquarie	E., squally, sea mod.	NE. Fine, bar heavy
West Kempsey	E. Heavy seas	E. Stormy
Armidale	ESE. Calm, dull	E. Dull, stormy
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	E. Dull, stormy
Gunnedah	SE. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Boggabri	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Narrabri	Calm. Fine	Calm. Sultry
Wee Waa	Calm. Raining	Calm. Dull
Pilliga	Calm. Cloudy, like rain	Calm. Cloudy
Walgett	N. Cloudy, like rain	NE. Raining
Brewarrina	NE. Cloudy, fine	NE. Raining
Bourke	E. Fine, cloudy	E. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	SE. Fine, dull	NW. Dull
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Singleton	Calm. Dull	Calm. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Cloudy	NE. Fine
Taree	Calm. Dull	NE. Fine
Port Stephens	NE. Clear	ENE. Fine, sea smooth
Newcastle	NE. Fine, sea smooth	ENE. Fine, sea smooth
Barrenjuee	NE. Fine	E., light. Fine
Windsor	Calm. Cloudy, like rain	SE. Cloudy
Sydney	E. Fine	NE. Fine, sea smooth
South Head	NE. Fine, sea smooth	ENE. Fine
Wollongong	SW. Cloudy, like rain	SE. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Raining	Calm. Fine, sea smooth
Ulladulla	N. Cloudy	NE. Fine
Jervis Bay	N., light. Raining	Calm. Fine
Goulburn	NE. Cloudy, dull	Calm. Cloudy
Braidwood	Calm. Dull	NE. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Dull	NW. Fine
Moruya	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
Queanbeyan	SSW. Fine	ENE. Fine
Bombala	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
Cooma	NW. Fine	NW. Fine
Bega	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Eden	NE. Fine, fresh	NE. Strong, fine
Gabo Island	NNE. Clear, fine	E. Clear, fine, sea smth.
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tumut	ESE. Fine	Calm. Fine
Kiandra	SE. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Albury	NE. Fine	ESE. Fine, very hot
Mount Victoria	NE. Raining	NW. Fine
Bathurst	Calm. Cloudy	NNW. Fine, warm
Carcoar	NE. Fine, fresh	E. Fine
Hill End	Calm. Dull	NE. Dull
Mudgee	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Gulgong	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Cassilis	Calm. Fine, cloudy	S. Fine
Merriwa	SE. Dull	SE. Fine
Coolah	Calm. Fine.	Calm. Cloudy
Coonabarabran	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Coonamble	NE. Strong, fine	Calm. Cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Cloudy
Dubbo	NE. Cloudy,	Calm. Cloudy
Orange	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Forbes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Parkes	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine, clear	SE. Cloudy
Urana	NW. Clear, warm	Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	N. Fine, hot	NE. Fine, cloudy
Hay	S. Fine	NE. Light, fine
Moulamein	S. Fine	Calm. Fine, cloudy
Balranald	Calm. Hot	Calm. Fine
Euston	Calm. Hot	Calm. Fine
Wentworth	NNE. Clear, hot	Calm. Fine

VICTORIA.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	N., moderate. Fine	30·101	85·
Queenscliff	N., Hazy, fine	30·14	75·
Cape Shanck	N. Fine, hazy	29·82	70·
Cape Otway	N. Hazy, warm	29·89	69·
Portland	E. Clear, fine	30·574	71·
Port Albert	S. Clear, fine	30·18	74·
TASMANIA.			
Hobart Town	N., light. Fine	30·29	66·
Low Heads	NE., light. Fine	30·08	68·
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			
Guichen Bay	N. Close	29·935	82·0
Adelaide	NNE. Clear	29·836	92·5
M'Donnell Bay	N. Fine, clear		

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41", Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic variation 9° 52' 45" East. 22nd January, 1875.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.

Velocity of wind measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot deduced from velocity.

Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JANUARY 26, 1876. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·219	74·0	72	E.	14	1·0	10	0·00	6·5
P.M. 3	·185	77·9	70	ESE.	13	0·8	5		
9	·214	71·7	81	ESE.	9	0·4	6		4·0
Mean ...	30·206	74·5	74·3		12	0·7	7·0		5·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·323.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 79·7 | Sun—maximum .... 124·4
Minimum .... 66·7 | Grass—minimum .... 55·8

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 134·2.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 72·5.

Total rainfall from January 1 to January 27, 1·404 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 17 years for period January 1 to January 1 ——.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 17 years, 52·015 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East coast in miles	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—Jan. 27, 1876. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Grafton	22	—	—	—	—	SE.	1·0	89·7	64·2	0
Inverell	124	—	—	71·1	63	NE.	1·0	80·6	62·4	0
Narrabri	196	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	73·4	67·8	0
Armidale	80	3278	29·920	65·2	83	ESE.	4·0	87·4	55·9	0
P Macquarie	1	53	30·139	74·8	—	E.	9·0	79·2	68·0	0·13
Murrurundi	94	1345	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	92·7	60·3	0
Cassilis	120	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	84·5	57·2	0
Muswellbr'k	66	475	—	—	—	SE.	4·0	93·3	65·1	0
Dubbo	182	—	—	—	—	NE.	9·0	84·9	65·9	0
W. Maitland	18	—	—	—	—	NE.	4·0	87·2	67·4	0·48
Newcastle	1	112	30·148	75·7	[illegible]	NE.	0·7	80·8	64·3	0
Orange	124	2891	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	75·7	58·1	0
Mt Victoria	61	3490	30·108	61·4	90	NE.	0·2	78·1	54·9	0·10
Forbes	178	—	30·113	77·0	—	Calm.	0·0	86·2	69·1	0
Sydney	5	155	30·208	75·0	84	NNE.	0·1	79·7	67·0	0·28
Wentworth	476	—	—	—	—	NNE.	4·0	100·5	—	0
Young	140	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	42·1	0
Wollongong	0	—	—	—	—	SW.	—	80·6	64·9	0
Goulburn	54	2129	30·220	66·0	91	SE.	—	84·0	55·8	0
Wagga	161	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	90·9	61·9	0
C. St. George	0	170	30·304	70·6	78	N.	1·0	80·2	65·6	0
Queanbeyan	60	—	—	—	—	SSW.	1·0	91·7	61·1	0
Deniliquin	287	410	30·132	83·3	50	N.	1·0	97·9	63·2	0
Cooma	52	2637	—	—	—	NW.	9·0	81·6	54·8	0
Albury	175	572	30·285	73·1	65	NE.	1·0	95·3	60·8	0
Eden	0	107	30·196	76·7	56	NE.	9·0	79·0	64·1	0

Raining at Grafton, Mount Victoria, and Cape St. George; squally at Port Macquarie.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY 28, 1876.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h.m.	h.m.	January.
SUN	5.17	7.8	
MOON	6.29 a.m.	8.18 p.m.	First quarter 5th
MERCURY	6.49 a.m.	8.3 p.m.	Full moon 11th
VENUS	7.46 a.m.	8.42 p.m.	Last quarter 18th
MARS	10.14 a.m.	9.56 p.m.	New moon 26th.
JUPITER	12.24 a.m.	2.8 p.m.	
SATURN	6.54 a.m.	8.10 p.m.	Moon's age, 1·5 days.

MOON.—In Equator, 4th; G. N. Declination, 10th; in Equator, 16th; G. S. Declination, 24th; in Equator, 31st; Perigee, 10th. Apogee, 22nd.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 9h 25m; p.m., 9h 42m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Offices, 71, Pitt-street.
Every description of Fire and Marine Insurance effected at lowest current rates.
A. L. PARK, Agent.
Agents required in the country.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
This Company are prepared to grant Insurances upon terms to meet the present extreme competition in rates.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
100, New Pitt-street, 18th August, 1875.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the non-delivery of some of our CALENDARS, we beg to intimate that any Hotelkeeper, in town or country, who has not received a copy, can obtain one on application.
DE LISSA and CO.,
3, Barrack-street.

THE ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY (Limited).—The following telegram has been received from London with mutilated indicator:—"Shipped engine Buckingham hardatare largely balaheam barbarains."
Recipient please acknowledge.
W. J. WESTON and CO., Agents,
5, Spring-street.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL
FORTHCOMING TALES.
FIRST WEEK IN FEBRUARY.
EDINA, by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," "Oswald Cray," &c.
THERESE BOITEAU, by Mars. A story based on Colonial Life.
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

THE SYDNEY MAIL NOW PUBLISHING.
Land, Agricultural and Pastoral
Commercial—Share Market
Reports of Live Stock Sales
Sydney Markets Prices Current
Latest European and Intercolonial News
The Course and Field—Newcastle Races, by Nemo
Exploration of New Guinea—Trip up the Fly River
Illustrations—Tales—Fashions—Society
Biography—Art Notes—Literature.
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

EXTRACTUM CARNIS.
Extract of Meat.
(Prepared according to the directions of Baron Liebig.)
Sold in 2, 4, 6 oz. and 1-lb. jars.
Retail by Chemists and Grocers; wholesale of
J. R. CATTELL and CO., Agents.

SCHOONER THOMAS AND HENRY.—Positive unreserved sale at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
L. E. THRELKELD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—On and after 1st February, GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.'S business will be conducted in their new Offices, Spring-street, close to the Exchange.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S AROMATIC HOLLANDS TONIC, prepared with the same care and skill as his celebrated Sarsaparilla.

MR. PEDLEY, Dentist, by Special Appointment to Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.
1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square
(late of 12, George-street, Hanover-square, London W.)

MR. JOHN SPENCER, SURGEON-DENTIST
8, Wynyard-square.
Awarded for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry.
The London International Exhibition Medal for 1873.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AGENCY.—WANT and CO. W. WESTGARTH, Manager. Removed to New Premises, 103 and 105, Clarence-street.

HUNDREDS OF DISREPUTABLE SPECULATORS have sought to palm off upon the public fiery and adulterated drams for a benign Cordial, to which the weak, the nervous, the dyspeptic, the sleepless, the despondent owe more than to any other restorative of a century most prolific in remedies. But these vile imitations can never deceive those who have once used the Great Original UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, which is at once a donor and preservative of health.

FIRST CROP TEAS ex STEAMSHIP NAMOA.—A few of the finest chops still for SALE.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

FOR SALE, Taylor and Son's Sodawater MACHINES.
JONES and CO., 214, Pitt-street.

SUPERFINE SHAG TOBACCO, two shillings per lb
T. SAYWELL, No. 4, Park-street.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES, VALENTINES, 30 per cent. under London invoice, wholesale, at FERGUSON'S, 387, George-street.

MR. J. D. LACHAUME, Dentist, 6, Wynyard-square, in attendance.

THE DIGESTIVE TABLETS remove Indigestion, Acidity, Heartburn, &c., instantly. Prepared only by SENIOR, Chemist to the Governor.

The Sydney Morning Herald

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1876.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

Mr. FAIRFAX presented a petition from the Rev. T. Johnson and Mr Josiah Mullens, praying for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate Camden College; and Mr. DALLEY presented a petition from Elizabeth Throsby, and others interested under the will of the late Charles Throsby, praying for leave to introduce a bill to enable them to grant building and other leases of land near Moss Vale. Petitions received.

Mr. DOCKER, in reply to questions, stated that the Government had appointed an agent in Paris to act for this colony in reference to the proposed interchanges of articles with the French Government. No instructions had yet been given him.

Mr. DOCKER laid on the table regulations by the Mining Board, a return under the Real Property Act of 1874, and by-laws of several municipalities.

Professor SMITH moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the acquisition by the Council of Education of sites for schools, and, as reasons for such legislation, detailed a number of cases in which great delay had occurred in obtaining sites.

Mr. DOCKER did not oppose the motion, but defended his department from any imputation of obstruction or delay in furthering the business of the Council; but he submitted that the bill proposed was not one that the Government could accept.

Mr. DALLEY also defended the Government from charges of delay, and imputed the embarrassments and difficulties to the erroneous and irregular action of the Council of Education.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that the bill involved matters it was incompetent for this House to initiate.

Professor SMITH, in deference to this opinion of the President, by leave of the House, withdrew the motion.

The Temporary Supply Bill, providing for the public service for the month of January, was received from the Assembly, and having been passed through all its stages, was returned to the Assembly without amendment.

Sir EDWARD DEAS-THOMSON, in reference to the proposed erection of an asylum for the blind on land facing Boomerang-street, drew attention to the illegality of diverting reserves from the purposes of their original dedication.

Mr. DOCKER promised to bring the matter under the notice of his colleagues.

The House at half-past 7 o'clock adjourned to Wednesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers stated, in answer to questions, that no mineral selections had been made at or near the shores of Jervis Bay: that the amount received by the Transit Commissioners for cab licenses and for other purposes during 1875 was £3540 12s. 5d.: that it was not probable the Government would be able to bring in a bill during the present session for increasing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges; that the consideration of the matter of prosecuting Mr. Craddock, of the Randwick Asylum, was in the hands of the Inspector-General of Police.

A message was announced from his Excellency the Governor recommending that provision be made for the salaries of the public servants for the month of January, and it was ordered that it be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Various papers were laid on the table, and it was ordered that they be printed.

Mr. GRAY presented a petition from Messrs. Henry Wilson and Michael Conley in reference to their conditional purchases.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, to suspend so much of the Standing Orders as would preclude the passing of a temporary bill through all its stages in one day.

It was ordered that the petitions presented on Tuesday be printed.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and Mr. ROBERTSON moved a resolution for granting £535,550 for the following services, viz.:—For the expenses of the various departments for the month of January, £186,865; for an advance to the Colonial Treasurer, £60,000; and towards the construction and maintenance of roads and other public works, £288,685. The hon. gentleman explained, in answer to questions, that of the amount proposed to be voted, £2500 would be required for the Philadelphia Exhibition, in addition to the £5000 already voted. After a brief debate, the resolution was agreed to, adopted, and reported; and the resolution was subsequently covered by a vote in Committee of Ways and Means.

A bill founded on the resolutions was then brought up, passed through all its stages, and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence; but some debate took place as to whether the Colonial Secretary could exercise functions which by the terms of the bill, and the provisions of the Constitution Act, were conferred upon the Colonial Treasurer.

Mr. J. S. SMITH moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of taking exception to the presence of the Colonial Secretary at the dinner given on board the Colima, as the flagship on the occasion of the Anniversary Regatta, at which the name of Mr. H. H. Hall was coupled with a toast for the success of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that when he accepted the invitation to the dinner in question he was not aware that there was any intention to propose such a toast, and that when it was announced by the chairman, who referred to the state of public opinion in reference to Mr. Hall, he left the table.

Mr. PARKES commended the course taken by the Colonial Secretary, but deprecated the introduction of such matters as unfit for the consideration of the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN considered that the return of Mr. Hall in an office of high trust in the service of the Mail Company was a sufficient refutation of the imputations which had been cast upon him during his absence from the colony.

The motion for the adjournment was put, and negatived.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved the second reading of the Agreements Validating Bill, which he said was intended to render valid agreements made elsewhere for personal service in the colony, and the necessity for which had arisen through a decision of Mr. Justice Milford, given some years ago, which had since then been upheld by the Supreme Court. He said that before the decision of Judge Milford it had been the practice to bring out immigrants at the expense of private individuals, but since it had been ascertained that agreements made in other countries for personal service in the colony could not be enforced, the practice had been discontinued. The fairness of legalising such agreements could not be denied, but it was right that the making of agreements should be controlled by the State, and that care be taken to protect the interests of persons who were ignorant of the circumstances of the colony. The bill provided that agreements must not extend beyond two years, and that they must be made in the presence of a Government officer. It was not put forward as an immigration scheme. The immigration policy of the Government would be explained when the House came to the vote of £50,000 on the Estimates and the unexpended balance of £30,000 from a former vote for immigration purposes.

Mr. MEYER thought that the decision of Judge Milford was not sufficient to justify the passing of this bill, and as it appeared to him that agreements could not be sustained under its provisions, he intended to vote against the second reading.

Mr. FITZPATRICK considered the bill was intended to bolster up the interests of one class at the expense of another, and he was opposed to its becoming law.

Mr. GARRETT supported the bill, and contended that it was a fair and equitable measure which would be binding on all the parties to agreements, and would encourage the importation of persons of a suitable class for the colony at the expense of private individuals.

Mr. DRIVER opposed the bill as one-sided.

Mr. BUCHANAN held that the bill was in the interest of capitalists, and that it had not been shown that it was necessary.

Mr. PIDDINGTON did not believe the bill would accomplish all that its supporters anticipated from it; but he was in favour of its being read a second time in the hope that it would be amended in committee.

Mr. GREVILLE suggested the second reading of the bill, which he thought would protect the employer as well as the employed.

Mr. COHEN urged that the decision of Judge Milford should be produced, and that the law was not as was stated in the bill.

Mr. R. B. SMITH moved the adjournment of the debate till Wednesday.

Mr. MACINTOSH was in favour of the bill, as he believed that it would secure justice to all parties who might make agreements in England.

The adjournment of the debate was opposed by Mr. ROBERTSON, and negatived on division by 20 to 9.

WE were sorry to observe that during the course of the late debate Mr. PIDDINGTON lent his authority as an ex-Treasurer to the doctrine that the Government ought not only to have reduced the taxation, but to have selected specially for such reduction the articles of tea and sugar. The true policy is in precisely the opposite direction. In America the Government has found that it made a mistake in abolishing the duties on tea and coffee, and has proposed to reverse that policy, and reimpose those duties. In England it is true a cry has been started for a free breakfast table, but it is a clap-trap cry, and has been condemned by all the soundest economists. Where it is necessary to raise taxation at all by Customs duties we cannot possibly have free everything. Reasonable people will see that the necessities of the Government must be provided for, and the necessities of the Government is only another phrase for the necessities of the people. Taxpayers are the persons on whose behalf the public expenditure is incurred, and in paying taxes they are simply purchasing the blessings of good government. In an economical argument it is to be assumed that the government is good, and is worth what it costs; for if in any respect it falls short of the due standard of excellence, the fault rests primarily with the taxpayers themselves. In this colony we imagine no one will dispute the fact that government is worth what it costs, and that, notwithstanding that in some respects we may still complain of incapacity and inefficiency, taken as a whole, we get our money's worth back in what the Government organization does for us; and perhaps there is nothing we buy which costs us less in proportion to its real value than the protection to life and property, and the other benefits the Government confers upon us, for our average payment of two pounds a head. How many are there who can say that they never in any year spent two pounds to less advantage?

If then we must be taxed through the Custom-house at present, in order to purchase for ourselves the advantages which flow from a good administration, the simple question to discuss is how can the inevitable burden be most equitably adjusted—how can we get the requisite revenue with the least cost of collection and the least restriction on commerce? Since Sir ROBERT PEEL commenced those great reforms which Mr. GLADSTONE so well followed up, this subject has been abundantly discussed by English economists in the light of English experience, and it has come to be considered almost as an axiom that the best tariff is one which levies a sufficient revenue off a few articles of general consumption. In New South Wales we have not yet recovered the simplicity of tariff we were once able to boast of. At the time when our financial necessity caused us to put on ad valorem duties, we urged in vain that to double the tea and sugar duties would be very nearly as productive, would cost nothing extra in the collection, and would save us from the appearance of protection. Since then we have been able to abolish the ad valorem duties, or rather the portion of those duties that remained in the original form. For it must be remembered that a considerable portion of the ad valorem list was transmuted into the form of specific duties, and it is only what was so transmuted that has been abolished. We still retain a long list of specific duties, which make our tariff unnecessarily cumbrous. Mr. ROBERTSON, in the true spirit of rational free trade, and quite in keeping with the PEEL and GLADSTONE reforms, proposes to increase the tax on an article of general consumption, and abolish the duties on a number of articles that only yield a small return; and he is unquestionably right in saying that probably the taxes taken off are in the main quite as oppressive to the community as the taxes put on, while there is a great gain in simplifying the tariff.

But every argument thus used to justify the Government policy in respect of tobacco would, *mutatis mutandis*, justify an increase in the tea and sugar duties. The revenue from tea last year was £58,954, and from sugar £35,598. The sugar revenue is, no doubt, slowly decreasing under the influence of our home production of sugar, but it will probably be a good many years before it entirely disappears. In the meantime we may have discovered some other substitute not less productive. In a prosperous country like this, the increase of duty would not diminish the consumption. To double the tea duty would assimilate the tariff in that respect to that of Queensland, and get rid of one of the difficulties in the way of simplifying the Border Customs arrangements. Victoria, which is in urgent want of revenue, would probably follow suit, and an assimilation of the tariff of the colonies on a great revenue-producing item like tea would be a great advantage. The revenue received last year from the miscellaneous specific duties amounted to £130,450,—a larger sum than had been received under the same head in any previous year. If we suppose that the increased duties on tea and sugar would yield us £90,000 such an increase would enable Mr. ROBERTSON to clear off from the specific list all but a few of the most productive items, and would make our tariff one of the simplest in the world.

This simplicity is not a theoretical advantage. A small duty is often quite as annoying as a large one to the operations of commerce, and in fact gets disproportionately exaggerated before it reaches the consumer. Many of the articles we still tax are used in manufactures, or in different industrial operations, and they aggravate the cost of production without a corresponding benefit to the revenue. The industry as well as the commerce of the country suffers much more by taxing such articles than by merely taxing articles of domestic and personal consumption. As we must have taxes, we cannot do better than follow the light of experience, which shows that the taxes most easily and cheaply collected, and the least annoying to that industry which is the basis of wealth, are taxes on those articles of luxury or quasi-luxury which minister to personal enjoyment. There is room in this colony for a further development of this principle, and to the great advantage of its industry. Unfortunately too many of our leading politicians have committed themselves in the opposite direction, and have used their influence to create an unfortunate prejudice against the right policy. We are placed, therefore, in the awkward alternative of having to sacrifice either the interests of the public, or the consistency of some of our public men, and the latter seems to be too painful an alternative for serious contemplation.

THE return of the Imports and Exports set forth in the "Statistical Register" shows the direction and value of our home, intercolonial, and foreign trade in the year 1874. It is satisfactory to find that the balance of trade is in our favour to the extent of more than a million sterling. For the same year the balance of trade was against Victoria by upwards of a million and a half sterling. Our imports were equal to £19 6s. 7d. per head of the population, and our exports to £21 2s. 7d. The imports of Victoria amounted to £20 19s. 5d. per head of the population, and her exports to only £19 2s. per head. The balance of trade was also against Tasmania and New Zealand, and they, together with Victoria, so greatly affect the average as to make the balance of trade slightly against the Australian colonies as a whole, the figures being as £18 5s. 6d. to £18 5s. 2d. per head of the population. The balance of trade as between New South Wales and the United Kingdom was £848,341 in favour of this colony. The imports amounted to £4,888,725, and the exports to £5,737,066. Of what did these imports and exports consist? They consisted mainly of the following:—Apparel and slops, £308,520; blankets and counterpanes, £67,337; candles, £114,169; cottons, £170,214; earthenware and china, £50,011; fish, £31,417; furniture, £34,778; glassware, £29,69 haberdashery, £175,653; hardware, £177,586; hats, caps, and bonnets, £92,450; hosiery and gloves, £103,290; musical instruments, £35,561; iron and steel, £236,948; leather, unmanufactured, £9120; boots and shoes, £196,241; linen and drapery, £565,744; machinery, £105,840; millinery, £26,366; nails, £31,000; oilmen's stores, £49,177; saddlery, £58,311; beer and spirits, £533,675; wine, £65,000; books and stationery, £1[illegible]4,000; tinplates, £21,700; tobacco, upwards of £100,000; toys and fancy goods, £61,569; wire, £57,152; woollens, £216,560. In exchange for these and other goods we exported to Great Britain during 1874, coin to the value of £1,395,613; copper to the value of £330,061; raw cotton, £70,743; gold bars, £172,054; leather, £81,684; molasses and treacle, £21,312; cocoanut oil, £10,373; preserved meats, £116,942; rags, £1733; skins, £39,000; silver, £16,000; tallow, £108,931; tin, £309,548; wine, £642; wool, (washed) £2,140,737,—(greasy) £769,092; and many other articles of smaller value. The total value of the imports from Victoria for 1874 was £1,349,062; but our exports to Victoria during the same period amounted in value to £3,614,456, or two millions and a quarter in excess of the imports. Our imports from Victoria consisted of a large number of articles chiefly imported from other countries; our exports to Victoria are principally wool (which goes to swell the Victorian exports), and live stock to supply their market. Upon this point the REGISTRAR-GENERAL says:—"Our exports to Victoria, seaward, came to £801,979, and, overland, to £2,812,477; in all, £3,614,456, which figures are in excess of imports by £2,265,394. The great bulk of our overland exports to Victoria consisted of wool and live stock—the former to the value of £2,190,972, and the latter £557,295. The value, then, of New South Wales wool exported by way of Melbourne increases the total of Victorian exports by the sum just mentioned." Among the principal articles of export, seaward, to Victoria are coal, timber, and tin. In 1874 we exported to South Australia goods—chiefly wool and live stock—to the value of £657,768, the imports (which amounted in the total to £84,000 less than the exports) being principally flour (£230,000) and copper ore (£180,835).

Our imports from Queensland were £2,218,308, and our exports to the same colony £1,085,965, leaving the balance against us of £1,132,343. The imports included copper, £147,106; gold, £1,159,690; sugar, £39,820; tin ore, £207,662; wool, £426,200. We exported to Queensland flour, fruit, maize, drapery, horses, cattle, and sheep, and a large quantity of spirits and wine and wire.

Our trade with British colonies was represented as follows:—Victoria: Imports from £1,349,062; exports to, £3,614,456; excess of exports, £2,265,394. South Australia: Imports from, £574,421; exports to, £657,768; excess of exports, £83,347. Queensland: Imports from, £2,218,308; exports to, £1,085,965; excess of imports, £1,132,343. In regard to other colonies, the figures are as follows:—Tasmania: Imports from, £145,865; exports to, £52,127. New Zealand: Imports from, £233,981; exports to, £273,910. Western Australia: Imports from, £167; exports to, £336. Hongkong: Imports from, £424,451; exports to, £71,789. Mauritius: Imports from, £205,469; exports to, £87,875. Madras: Imports from, nil; exports to, £705. Ceylon: Imports from, £6595; exports to, £11,564. Vancouver's Island: Imports from, £16,330; exports to, nil. India: Imports from, £9125; exports to, nil. Calcutta: Imports from, £2038; exports to, £19,632. Bombay: Imports from, nil; exports to, £7574. Rangoon: Imports from, nil; exports to, £284. Singapore: Imports from, £32,492; exports to, £25,755. Aden: Imports from, nil; exports to, £1442. Fiji Islands: Imports from, nil; exports to, £13,768. Torres Straits: Imports from, £16,556; exports to, nil. The total imports from the British colonies amounted to £5,423,260. The total exports from New South Wales to British colonies was £6,098,223, the excess of exports being £674,963. The total imports from foreign States during the same year was £981,754; the total exports from New South Wales to foreign States was £510,314, the excess of imports being £471,440. The total imports from colonies and foreign States, by sea and overland, amounted to £11,293,730; the total exports from New South Wales to those places amounted to £12,345,603, giving an excess of exports amounting to £1,051,864.

From the decennial returns we gather the following particulars in relation to the imports and exports seaward: In 1865 the imports from Great Britain amounted to £4,349,371; in 1874 they were £4,888,725. The exports in 1865 were £3,319,628, and in 1874, £5,737,066. In 1865 the imports from Victoria were £1,195,265, in 1869 they had fallen to less than half a million, and in 1874 they were £896,976. The exports to Victoria were, in 1865, £1,237,068, and in 1874 they had fallen to £801,979. The imports from South Australia were, in 1865, £478,744; in 1874, £574,421. The exports to South Australia in 1865 were £59,414; and in 1874, £157,724. In the same period the imports from Tasmania increased from £85,913 to £145,865, and the exports to the same colony from £50,732 to £52,127. The imports from New Zealand fell from £1,185,154 in 1865 to £233,981 in 1874. The exports fell during the same period from £840,345 to £273,910. The imports from Queensland increased from £774,357 to £2,213,575, and the exports from this colony to Queensland fell from £1,388,301 to £1,010,255. The imports from "other British possessions," which in 1865 were £552,361, amounted in 1874 to £901,623. The exports, during the same period, or in respect of the same places, fell from £1,117,348 to £413,997. The imports from the South Sea Islands increased from £29,194 to £114,188, and the exports from £77,670 to £85,067. The imports from the United States show upon the whole a considerable decrease as compared with the year 1865, in which year they amounted to £239,096. The imports in 1874 were £233,845. During the same period the exports from this colony to the States have gradually increased from £22,227 to £165,093. It is noticeable, too, in connection with the exportations, that while articles the produce of the colony have increased, the exportation of articles the produce of other countries has decreased. In 1865, the value of the produce and manufacture of New South Wales exported was £5,577,434; in 1874, the value had increased to £6,784,941, while during the same period exported articles, the produce of other countries, had decreased from £2,613,736 to £2,172,431. There are also some other figures worth quoting. The export of salt meat, the produce of the colony was £35,659 in 1865, and £107,335 in 1874. The hides exported in 1865 were valued at £98,110; in 1874 the value was £192,688. The exported wool (the produce of the colony) was in 1865 valued at £2,283,560; in 1874 the value was £5,010,125. There is a falling off in the value of exported tallow—showing that the material is turned to more profitable uses. Exported timber shows a large increase in value, and so does the export of coal, ranging as it does from £382,968 in 1865 to £632,247 in 1874. Taken as a whole, the figures relating to commerce indicate not only that the colony is possessed of unexampled riches, but also that its progress is rapid and substantial.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—With this week's *Sydney Mail* is given the concluding chapter of "An Island Pearl," with illustrations. The other illustrations are, "A view of King-street, looking east," the "Mail steamer City of San Francisco," "Combined cart and waggon," and "Improved method of pumping from a deep well."

NEW PUBLICATION.—We have received from Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, of London, a copy of a new publication, entitled *The London Magazine*. The first number was produced in November. The magazine is to be published monthly, and it has several well-known contributors, whose autographs are appended at the end of their articles. The articles are well written, and will afford amusement as well as pleasure.

TWEEDS AND SHAWLS FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.—Mr. J. Vicars, tweed manufacturer, of Sussex-street, had on view yesterday a collection of tweeds and shawls manufactured by him for the Philadelphia Exhibition. There were about two dozen rolls of tweed of various patterns, and about a dozen plaids and shawls. All were of excellent make, and must be considered very creditable to the colony. Representatives of the trade in Sydney and others pronounced the tweed to be very good, and some of it such as could scarcely be surpassed. Softness, finish, and durability were in all of it, and an inquiry elicited the fact that cheapness had not been forgotten in the desire to make the articles excellent. The shawls were well worth inspecting. No doubt, great care had been taken in the manufacture and finish of these goods, in order that nothing in any way discreditable or faulty should be exhibited; but an examination of the factory yesterday showed the excellence of all the cloth made, and that the numerous machines at work were admirably suited for the business. Time only is required to make the manufacture in Sydney equal in every respect to anything Geelong can do. The cloth and shawls on view yesterday were made to the order of the New South Wales Commissioners for the Philadelphia Exhibition, and will be forwarded to Philadelphia in February.

FAT STOCK.—G. M. Pitt and Son report having sold, on account of the A. A. Co., 300 fat bullocks, delivered on their Warrah station, at £8 cash, Mr. James Seivel, purchaser; 150 fat cows, ditto, at a satisfactory price, ditto; 3000 fat ewes, ditto, at 9s. 6d. cash; and 1000 ditto, at 9s., ditto. Also, on account of the Peel River Co., 3500 Goonoo Goonoo 5½ year old wethers, at 9s. 6d. cash, Mr. James Seivel, purchaser; and 12,500 ditto ditto, 3½ year old ditto, at a satisfactory price, Messrs. W. and S. Richardson, of Murrawombie, purchasers.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.—The palm for the display of bunting in honour of the above day must be given to Mr. Ives, of Blue's Point, who exhibited a well-chosen array of flags from his residence, which was very much admired.

ADDRESS TO MR. E. A. RENNIE, B.A.—On the occasion of the departure of Mr. E. A. Rennie, B.A., for Queensland, to undertake the duties of assistant master in the Brisbane Grammar School, the president, vice-presidents, and committee of management of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts at a meeting, with Mr. Windeyer presiding, presented that gentleman with an address, in which they desired to record their appreciation of the valuable and gratuitous services rendered by him as lecturer to the chemistry and physics classes during the last four years. The address says that the successful inauguration of systematic class lectures by Mr. Rennie has supplied an important link in the educational system of the institution, and afforded evening instruction in those valuable sciences to a large number of both sexes. Reference is also made to Mr. Rennie's services as a member of committee, and the address is concluded by a hope that he may be as eminently successful in his new sphere of usefulness as he has been in this city. An appropriate reply was received from Mr. Rennie.

THE EDINBURGH, CABLE STEAMSHIP.—On Tuesday night, the chief officers of the Sydney telegraphic department entertained at dinner, the electricians and cable officers of the Edinburgh, the steamship now in harbour, charged, in concert with the Hibernia, with the laying of the submarine-cable between Botany Bay and Nelson, New Zealand. The dinner took place at Gannon's Exchange Hotel, and was prepared in excellent style. Mr. A. M'Cracken occupied the chair, and Mr. W. Wilson, the vice-chair. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the whole of the proceedings tended to evince the cordiality which exists between the members of the Sydney office and their visitors. Mr. E. C. Cracknell, superintendent of telegraphs, and Mr. P. B. Walker, assistant superintendent, were also guests on the occasion.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—ONE MAN KILLED.—A brief telegram, which will be found in another column, conveys intelligence of another fatal accident on the railway. It appears that the Bathurst Volunteers celebrated Anniversary Day by an excursion to Tarana, a station about twenty-five miles from Bathurst. A very agreeable day was spent; but, unfortunately, as a start for home was about to be made the unfortunate mishap occurred. Porter Lawson was on duty, and was endeavouring to prevent an accident to a number of the excursionists who had put themselves in great peril, when he himself was precipitated under the wheel of one of the carriages, which passed over him, producing instant death. The following special report of the accident was forwarded to the Chief Commissioner for Railways yesterday morning by another porter who was assisting Lawson:—"The special train was backing to the platform for the purpose of picking up the passengers, of which a great number were crowding to the front platform. Porter Lawson, in trying to keep them back, accidentally slipped down, falling under the wheel of a carriage. I was in front trying to keep them back myself; and as soon as I heard that a man had fallen down I instantly hoisted the red flag I held in my hand. The train was coming in pretty slow, and the driver pulled up within a length and a half. Porter Lawson was killed instantly."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET CORPS.—The prizes subscribed for by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen of the city, and citizens will be distributed at the Exhibition Building on Saturday next, at 3 p.m. Prizes will also be presented to the Cadet Artillery and four prizes, the gift of Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond, will be presented to the Cadet Band. By the permission of Major Airey the band of the Regular Artillery will be present and play a few choice selections before the presentations. The parents and friends of Public school pupils are invited to attend, and we hope there will be a large attendance. The trophy presented by Major Sargood, of Victoria, will be handed over to the winning team. Cadets are to assemble at the south-west corner of Hyde Park, at 2.30, and march to the Exhibition Building. The prizes are to be presented by the Mayoress.

PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday evening last a very interesting meeting took place in the School of Arts, Richmond, for the purpose of presenting Mr. C. Hole, late manager of the Bank of New South Wales in that town, with a handsome gold watch and an illuminated address, on the occasion of his removal to Windsor. The mayor of the town presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Woolls, the Rev. J. Cameron, M.A., Mr. Alderman Ducker, J.P., Mr. Chisholm, and Major Holborow, J.P., all of whom spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Hole as a man of business, a good citizen, and a kind friend. The hall was well filled with a highly respectable company, consisting for the most part of ladies; and the proceedings of the evening were enlivened by appropriate airs played by the Richmond Volunteer Band. After a vote of thanks to the Mayor, and three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Hole, the meeting terminated with "God save the Queen."

SMITHFIELD BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The thirtieth anniversary of this school was celebrated on Wednesday last. The children were feasted, with their friends, in a large booth erected for their accommodation outside the chapel. During the afternoon the Rev. A. W. Webb examined the children, and distributed prizes in the presence of a large number of friends, many of whom came from Sydney. The children sang very creditably some of Sankey's hymns. At the close of this interesting service Mr. Webb, on behalf of a number of Christian friends, who have admired the fidelity of Mr. Manfield to the church and school for the last thirty years, presented that gentleman with a copy of Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible, very handsomely bound in morocco. The friends from Sydney, after partaking of an early tea, returned by the 5 p.m. train.

THE WEATHER IN THE INTERIOR.—The following weather report has been received from districts that have suffered much from the drought, dated Thursday, 27th January:—Gunnedah: Light rain to-day, now threatening. Narrabri: About an hour's rain to-day, now showery and every appearance of continuing. Boggabri: Light shower to-day, cloudy, threatening. Wee Waa: About an hour's steady rain, now sprinkling, every appearance of more before morning, had little yesterday. Coonamble: Light drizzling rain about 10 this morning, storm now coming up. Coonabarabran: No rain, but threatening.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DUNMORE MILL BY FIRE.—On Sunday last, about midnight, the Dunmore mill, commonly known as Mr. John Mitchell's mill, standing on the bank of the Paterson River, was destroyed by fire. The property it was said, was altogether uninsured. From the *Maitland Mercury* we gather the following particulars:—At about twenty minutes past 10 on Sunday night Mr. Mitchell, fancying he heard a noise at the mill, which stands about forty yards from his residence, went over to it and explored the ground floor by candlelight, but not seeing anything unusual he returned and went to bed. At about half-past 12 he was awakened by hearing a German neighbour, Mr. F. Weingartner, on the opposite side of the river, shouting very loudly. He got up and looked out of an open window, when he saw the flames rushing out of the two lower windows and the door of the mill. In about twenty minutes the flames had reached the roof. The building was of four stories, but from the first there was not the slightest hope of saving anything, the wood being so dry that it burned like so much paper. The mill was very soon gutted, and only the walls were left standing. Fortunately it was almost empty, there being only four bales of hay in it, and these were on the ground floor. There is not the slightest clue so far as to the origin of the fire.

FIFTH SOCIAL EVENING OF THE GERMAN CLUB.—Between 200 and 300 of the German Club spent a very pleasant evening—their fifth social one—at Pfahlert's Family Hotel, last evening. There was an excellent programme of songs and music. The Liedertafel were very successful in "Weingalopp" and "Horch! Horch!" which were sung in an excellent manner and in very good time. Mr. Packer received noiseless applause for his performance of "Fantasia Puritani." "Basta, Basta, lo so (La Morte d'Abelle)" was given by Mr. J. Bushelle in a manner that was much appreciated. Herr Doehler then played a violin solo by Vieuxtemps, and narrowly escaped an *encore*. A quartette, "Komm in die stille nacht," by Herren Boeckmann, Martin, Süssmilch, and Engel, and a sonata by Beethoven for piano and violin, was performed by Mr. Packer and Herr Doehler, and concluded the first portion of the programme. An aria, with violin obligato, "Hear me, gentle Maritana," by Mr. Bücke, was sung so successfully as to call forth an *encore*, which was responded to, and the gentleman gave "Simon, the Cellarer." Mr. Packer and Herr Doehler played very sweetly a duo concertant, "Guillaume Tell," and then Herr Martin and Mr. Bücke sang Benedict's duo, "The moon has raised her lamp above;" after which the company dispersed. Herr Süssmilch acted as conductor.

DINNER TO THE MAITLAND C.C.—On Wednesday evening the members of the Carlton C. C. entertained the Maitland C. C. at a dinner at Hook's Freemasons' Hotel. Mr. T. E. Davies occupied the chair, and Mr. J. Coulter the vice-chair. After host Hook's excellent dinner had been done justice to, the Chairman rose and proposed "The Queen." The next toast was "The Governor," and then came "The Maitland Eleven," which was responded to by Mr. Coates, captain of that team. In return Mr. Coates toasted "The Carlton Team," which was responded to by Mr. Charles Beal, the Carltons' captain. The company, then, on the proposition of Mr. P. C. Curtis, drank "Success to Cricket," which was responded to by Mr. Wyndham. "The Umpires and Scorers," "The Ladies," "The Press," and "The Chairman" were then proposed, and after suitable responses had been made, several songs were sung, and when a very pleasant evening had been spent, the Carltons accompanied the Maitland team to the steamer, as they had to leave for Newcastle that night.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Yesterday evening an American edition of "Aurora Floyd" was produced at this house. It varies from those hitherto played here in some respects, and makes an excellent acting drama of the sensational class. Mr. Frank Lawlor sustained the character of John Mellish, and played it with a good deal of effect. Mr. J. P. Hydes was excellent as James Conyers, and Mr. B. N. Jones gave a masterly impersonation of Steve Hargreaves. Miss Flora Anstead, although hardly of sufficiently imposing presence to realise the popular notion of Aurora Floyd, played the part carefully, and gave a fair realisation of that very homicidal lady; indeed hardly any character seems to come amiss to this versatile actress. The other parts were adequately sustained. There was a tolerable attendance. "Aurora Floyd" will be repeated to-night.

THIS DAY, at 11 a.m., at 166, Alberto-terrace.—Unreserved sale by auction of elegant household furniture and effects, the property of F. H. Dudley Fegan, Esq. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

BATHURST.

THURSDAY.

An inquest was commenced to-day on the body of George Lawson, porter, killed at Tarana yesterday. The evidence, so far, shows no blame is attached to officials. It is adjourned till Monday for additional witnesses.

A man, named Hill, was committed for trial to-day for stealing a gold watch from the cricket pavilion during the match yesterday.

GULGONG.

THURSDAY.

A young man, named George Grey, was killed by falling from his horse at Biragambil.

A boy named Hillier, nine years old, was drowned in Drew's dam at Home Rule.

MUDGEE.

THURSDAY.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Mudgee Hospital was held last night, the Venerable Archdeacon Gunther in the chair. The report and balance-sheet, which were very satisfactory, were read and adopted. Mr. N. K. M'Diarmid was elected secretary. Mr. J. P. Dickson was elected treasurer. Dr. Rowling was elected medical officer. A committee of management, of twenty-six members, was also elected.

PORT MACQUARIE.

THURSDAY.

Dr. Spencer, visiting-surgeon to the gaol, was thrown from his horse yesterday, and had his collar-bone broken. There is no medical man nearer than Kempsey.

The weather is showery.

QUEANBEYAN.

THURSDAY.

An assistant of the Queanbeyan Post-office, named Springthorpe, reports being stuck up. man assaulted and attempted to rob him on the Canberra Road, one mile from Queanbeyan, last night. The would-be robber got the worst of the fight.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

The body of John Ewing, second officer of the Florence Irving, was found in the Fitzroy River.

Rains have been general.

The Claud Hamilton (s.) passed northward.

TOWNSVILLE.

THURSDAY.

All hands are sick at Cape Bowling Green lighthouse. The Singapore called there, and gave the above information. A pilot schooner has been sent with assistance.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

Mr. J. J. Walsh is to be brought out for the East Bourke boroughs in the interest of the Opposition.

A tin box has been seized on board the Wentworth by the Customs officers. It was found to contain £2500 worth of jewellery, smuggled from Sydney as passengers' luggage. The smuggling has been traced to a presumedly respectable firm. The amount of duty evaded is £300.

A marine aquarium, similar to the Brighton aquarium, is to be established in Melbourne.

Mr. C. Langford, a member of the Birmingham School Board, is travelling to obtain an insight into the educational system of this colony.

The Mongolia takes a large number of passengers.

A case of a refusal of burial rites by a Roman Catholic priest has occurred at Kangaroo Flat, in consequence of the children of deceased attending a State school.

Major John Bell, of Bell Park, near Geelong, died this morning. He was one of the earliest settlers, having arrived in 1839. He held extensive landed property in Victoria and Riverina, worth nearly half a million.

The Mongolia took 54,000 oz. of gold and 250,000 sovereigns—value amounting to nearly half a million sterling.

The following team have been selected to play against Sydney:—Allan, Cooper, Midwinter, Horan, Cosstick, Williams, Elliott, Goldsmith, Alexander, M'Evoy, and Wills.

The Land and Mortgage Bank dividend is at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

The Melbourne Gas Company charge at the rate of 5s. 10d. per 1000 after 1st proximo.

M'Donough and Earnshaw, of the Marionette troupe, were arrested on board the Omeo, going to New Zealand, for having in their possession a quantity of printing belonging to Mr. John Bennett. Case comes on to-morrow.

The committee of the M. C. C. have decided not to allow their bowler, Terry, to proceed to Adelaide, as he is wanted for practice for the Sydney team.

Sir Redmond Barry proceeds by the next Californian mail steamer to Philadelphia.

In the Villiers and Heytesbury election Mr. Jones, Minister for Railways, has polled 1035, Sir John O'Shanassy 753. The former is certain to be elected.

The Wangaratta Cup was won by Cleolite; Mountaineer second, Ruby third. Fourteen started. Won easily.

The Assembly is discussing a motion to take Government business each day from 5 o'clock. Opposition offered.

Wheat has advanced; sales took place at 5s. 2d. The demand for candles continues. Maize, 5s. 2d.

Langland's Foundry Company paid a dividend of 8 per cent.

Weather very hot.

CAPE OTWAY.

THURSDAY.

PASSED.—At 11.30, Fleur-de-lis, ship, Sydney to Port Adelaide.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Helen Malcolm (barque), East Lothian (barque), and San Juan (brig), from Newcastle; at 5 p.m., Macedon (s.); at 6 p.m., City of Adelaide (s.).

SAILED.—Albert the Good (brig) and Star of the Mersey (brig), for Newcastle; at 5.40 p.m., Wentworth (s.), for Sydney; at 6 p.m., R.M.S. Mongolia, for Galle.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

It is reported that Mr. Boucaut takes the Public Works, and that a member of Council will succeed him in the Crown Lands.

The thermometer stood at 103° in the shade yesterday.

A proposition to throw the Wesleyan Conference open to the public, or to church members, was negatived.

Theodore Voges, an agent, attempted suicide by cutting his throat.

Wheat is still wanted at 4s. 8d. Freights are easier; offering at 46s. to 47s 6d.

Mr. Duffield's Victoria Mill at Gawler has been gutted by fire; it is insured in the Imperial for £4500, the Cornwall Office for £1500, and the Queen for £1000; the Imperial had a reinsurance with the Australian Alliance, Commercial, and Victoria. Large wheat stacks in the stores and in the open air were saved. The cause of the fire was apparently accidental.

NEWCASTLE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

THURSDAY.

FREE HANDICAP.—Whalebone 1, Ivy 2, Express 3. Whalebone ran a good race.

THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP.—Prince Charlie 1, Janitor 2, Mabel 3. Four horses started. Prince Charlie won, after a fine struggle, by a length.

CITY HANDICAP.—Priam 1, Sunnyside 2, Sir Solomon 3. Priam won cleverly. Victor and John Stofel also started. Time, 2.50.

PRINCE OF WALES STAKES.—The Child 1, Lottery 2, Star of the Lake 3.

FORCED HANDICAP.—Corisande 1, Sunnyside 2, Express 3. Seven horses started. Corisande won easily.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Agents Sydney—Elliott, Brothers.—ADV.

CONTINUATION of the Unreserved Sale of Shirts, Hats, Clothing, &c., in original packages.—Chas. Moore and Co. beg to draw the particular attention of warehousemen, drapers, hatters, clothiers, and others to their auction sale of a fine variety of the abovenamed goods, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL

VIA TORRES STRAITS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

THE E. and A. Mail steamer Normanby arrived at Townsville to-day.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Russian Press stigmatize Great Britain as a country not content with acquiring territory in all parts of the world, but wants to pocket the key of the whole of the south-east of Europe.

A scheme is afloat in Russia to guarantee the entire neutrality of the Suez Canal, with which Germany agrees.

Spain is powerless to subdue bloodshed in Cuba.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has been exiled to the Caucasus for four months in consequence of an intrigue with a ballet girl; she has been arrested.

Relations between Prussia and Denmark are critical.

The army mobilization scheme in England is causing great commotion in military circles.

The R. M. S. Normanby left Hongkong on December 31, at 7 p.m., and arrived at Singapore at 1.30 p.m. on January 6; she left on the 12th at 4 a.m., and arrived at Somerset at noon the 23rd; she left again at 3 p.m., and arrived at Cooktown on the 25th, where she discharged 120 tons of cargo, and landed 80 Chinese passengers; she left at 10 a.m. on the 26th, reached Townsville on the 27th, at 3 p.m., left at 5 p.m., on January 27th she exchanged dispatches with the s.s. Bowen—all well; passed a schooner at anchor off Good Island, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. H. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Marks, Mr. Chapman, Mr. H. R. Smith, Mr. J. Sayce, Mr. Ouseby, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Davidson; Lieut. Connor, R.N.R.; C. B. Willis, Mr. Hastings, Captain Pennefather, Mr. J. R. Horne, Signor L. M. Dalbert.

Cargo from Hongkong to Sydney, 62 packages tea, 6 cases silk, 595 bags sugar, 423 bags rice, 19 boxes opium, 611 packages general merchandise; from Hongkong to Melbourne—1342 packages tea, 474 bags rice, 15 boxes opium, 595 bags sugar, 4 cases silk, 399 packages general merchandise; Singapore to Melbourne—33 cases nutmegs, 30 cases cigars, 4 packages tea, 201 cases sundries; to Brisbane—30 cases pearlshell, 2 cases sundries; Somerset to Sydney—49 cases pearlshell, 13 cases sundries; Somerset to Melbourne—9 cases shells.

SINGAPORE, JANUARY 14.

The P. and O. Gonlier (s.) has just arrived, twenty-fours behind the usual time.

The campaign in one of the Malay States, named Sinighi Lying, is over. The Malays were dispersed.

In Perak, on the 4th, a party was surprised by the Malays; the latter were beaten off, but Major Hawkins of the Bengal staff corps; and two or three others were killed. Dr. Townsend, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, and others were wounded. The Arabs, though they surrounded the greatest part of Sinighi, being free, returned to Singapore.

Mr. Douglas, C.M.E., Auditor-General of Ceylon, is to to be Colonial Secretary.

Great uncertainty still exists as to our relations with China; the Japanese are preparing for war with Corea.

Burmah is tranquil.

Twenty-two conspirators, for destroying the Rangoon Arsenal, have been committed for trial; the money supplied to the conspirators by the King's agents amounted to a considerable sum.

The number of Chinese emigrants that arrived in Singapore since the 13th December is 760.

Fighting between the Dutch and Acheenese is still going on; the Dutch are successful.

STATE AID TO RELIGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In one of your recent leaders you congratulated the colony of Victoria on the entire abolition of State aid to religion at the beginning of this year, and it is much to be regretted that you were not able to congratulate New South Wales on a similar consummation. Indeed it will be many a long year—probably twenty or thirty years—before New South Wales will have done with this incubus of State aid, even so far as grants of money from the Treasury are concerned. Whether this matter could have been settled in any other way in this colony it is useless now to inquire; but it seems to me that Victoria has disposed of it much more wisely and advantageously for itself than New South Wales has done.

Besides the payment of a certain number of ministerial salaries, you intimate that State aid to Churches also exists in the support which is still given to Denominational schools, and suppose that the time is not far distant when, even in this form, it will be utterly abolished. So much the better for the country, if your anticipations shall be realised, whether the whole programme of the League shall be accepted or not.

But even then we shall not have done with State aid without a further effort; for very substantial assistance to certain Churches is also given in the form of extensive grants of land. The value of these grants must be very considerable, every year, to the four Churches that receive them. Neither Queensland nor South Australia ever gave such grants, and I believe they are no longer made in Victoria. They ought to cease in New South Wales, for they are an injustice to the other Churches, giving the four favoured ones an immense advantage over all the rest, even when no portion of the land is sold to erect church buildings, a thing done, I believe, by at least one of the Denominations, which at present shall be nameless. But does the law under which these grants are made contemplate this? And if the thing exists, ought it not to be inquired into and remedied? What is the difference between giving aid in cash, or in land which may be converted into cash?

OBSERVER.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At the Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 11.30, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.; at 12, Dairy Produce, &c.; at 4, Hides, Tallow, Fruit, &c.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10, Hides, &c.; at 11, Ivory Black; at 2.30, Tallow; at their Wool Warehouses, at 2.30, Wool, Sheepskins.

F. L. BARKER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.

J. S. PROCTER.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Maize, Potatoes, &c.; at Mart, at 12, Calves, Pigs, &c.; at 2, Dairy Produce, &c.

WELLS AND SMITH.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at the Yards, at 12.30, Dairy Produce, &c.

C. R. BEDWELL.—At the Railway, at 9, Hay, Potatoes, &c.; at Depot, at 11, Calves, Pigs, &c.; at 11.30, Pigs, Dairy Produce, &c.

J. BRIDGE.—At his Produce Stores, at 10, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 11, Fat Lambs.

MAIDEN, HILL, AND CLARK.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.

W. INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Mart, at 11, Calves, &c.; at 11.30, Poultry, &c.; at 1.30, Dairy Produce.

DUNN AND LISTER.—At their Rooms, at 10, Household Furniture and Effects; on the Premises, Victoria-street, at 2, Household Furniture and effects; at their Rooms, at 3.30, Clothing, Boots, Books, &c.

M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, Boots.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Perfumery, Glassware, &c.

CAREY, GILLES, AND CO.—On the Premises, Birch Grove, Balmain, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Sailing Boat, &c.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Shirts, Clothing, Hats, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At 166, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Pianoforte, &c.

L. E. THRELKELD.—At Antrim Villa, Potts Point, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Oil Paintings, Platedware, &c.; at their Rooms, at 11, Schooner Thomas and Henry.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, AND WESTON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Sugars, Salts, Mats, Ale, &c.; at the Stores of Messrs. Drysdale, Brothers, and Roberts, New Pitt-street, at 11, Circular Saw Bench, Sugar Mill, Winches, Boiler Plate, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, City, Suburban, and Country Properties.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11, Clothing, Drapery, Boots, Jewellery, &c.

H. VAUGHAN.—At his Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture, Office Furniture, Watch, Chain, &c.

DENT AND HOSKIN.—At Redfern Station, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Pumpkins, &c.

WOOLLER'S Horse Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Carts, &c.

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON GRAMMAR-SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I cannot understand upon what grounds you have asserted (*vide* your second leader of January 19th) that your correspondents have urged "*objections*" *to the* Public Examinations. For myself, I distinctly decline to have such a mistaken course of action attributed to me. Whatever I have written on the subject refers to a period *anterior* to the University having any cognizance of what the schools are doing, or leaving undone. I wish the Public Examinations every success; but I resolutely protest against their being robbed of their *true* value and importance by the attempt which has been made to give them a meretricious and mischievous significance. You desire to induce the public to regard a successful passage through their ordeal as an infallible "test" of the efficiency of Grammar schools. I maintain that any such conclusion would be as unjust to many *good schools*, as it would be detrimental to the usefulness of the Public Examinations themselves. You, and one or two of your correspondents, have done me the honour to "pooh pooh" my suggestion as to the examination by the University of individual Grammar Schools. You speak of my scheme as being *not well considered*, whilst a correspondent in your issue of to-day (24th instant) dismisses it in three words, as being "*unworthy of comment*." Indeed! Allow me to inform you that your criticisms reflect not upon me, but upon the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, whose regulations on the subject I append for the information of your readers. I adopt our University motto, "*Sidera mutato mens eadem*," and, in a question of this kind, I have a right to conclude that what has worked well for English Grammar schools—by stimulating both *masters* and *pupils*, and by *indicating to the public* where good schools are to be found—would in all probability work with equally good results in New South Wales. In support of my opinion that the Public Examinations do not afford a sufficient test of the efficiency of Grammar schools, allow me to quote from an able article, written by a distinguished and experienced scholar (the Rev. H. J. Roby, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge), on the Cambridge Local Examinations—he says, "No one could *safely* draw conclusions from these examinations *to the detriment* of particular schools, unless they were aware of the *circumstances* of the school, and the *reasons* why they send or do not send such and such boys." Now, Sir, what more or less than Mr. Roby has written in the above extract, did I write? I am content to be regarded as an idiot, when my expressed opinions coincide entirely with those of so experienced and able a man as Mr. Roby unquestionably is.

It is rather amusing, Mr. Editor, to find ourselves described in your columns as men who are *troubled* because "the rest of the world does not take us at our own valuation," precisely because we are endeavouring to promote the adoption of the Cambridge system, by which we shall be taken *not* at "our own" but at *University* valuation. We most certainly object to be taken at a valuation, or to be judged of, by the Public schools' standard of efficiency.

The following are the regulations of the Syndicate appointed by the University of Cambridge to provide for the examination of schools:—

"Application for the examination of a school under the regulations of the University, must be made to the Syndicate in [a prescribed form, which may be obtained on application to Professor Liveing, Cambridge]. Applications will be considered in the week following the 25th February, the 25th April, and the 25th October, in each year, and must be sent for this purpose, on or before these days respectively.

"The subjects of examination of each class will be those taught in the school: and only may extend to the following:—Divinity, English, Latin, Greek, French, and Mathematics.

"The report of the examiner (or examiners) will specify the state of proficiency of each several class, and the general state of the whole school; and will name, if required, the boy in each class who acquits himself the best. This report will be made to the Syndicate, and will be communicated by them to the head master or governors of the school.

"The Syndicate will in each case decide (according to the number of boys and the extent of the subjects) the number of days required efficiently to conduct the examination.

"The *travelling* expenses of the examiners, as well as the expense of printing examination papers, if any, must be entirely defrayed by the school. A fee of £1 will be charged on each examination to begin with, and fees to the amount of £3 *per diem* (for each examiner if more than one be engaged) for each day during which the examination lasts; but an examiner will not be sent into any neighbourhood unless the fees, for three days at least, be paid," &c. (Signed) GEORGE PHILLIPS, *Vice-Chancellor*.

I have quoted quite enough of these regulations to show that my suggestion is not to be taken either at your own, or your correspondent's valuation. I commend it to your better consideration.

GEO. F. MACARTHUR.

The King's School, January 24.

THE RANDWICK ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Inquiry has been made as to the death rate at the Randwick Asylum. Having been the medical officer in charge of the institution since March, 1871, I am in a position to give the desired information during the period I have held that appointment.

It is as follows:—During the year 1871, with average daily number of 805 children in the institution, there were 3 deaths; in 1872, average daily number 795, with 4 deaths; in 1873, average daily number 776, no deaths; in 1874, average daily number 730, 4 deaths; being for those four years an average death rate of less than one third per cent. per annum. For the past year, 1875, with the epidemic which has prevailed in Sydney and suburbs, there were 397 cases of measles treated by me in the institution, resulting in the death of 14 children—4 other children died in the course of the year from other causes.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THOMAS NOTT, M.D.

RAILWAY TOMMY-SHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Last week, in the debate on Mr. Parkes's amendment, in speaking of the immigration policy of the Government, Mr. Booth stated that "labour is very plentiful compared to what it was twelve months ago—it had come from other colonies; and if railway contractors left off the tommy-shop system, and paid their men in cash, they would have more chance of getting their share of labourers."

I have been twelve years connected with a firm of railway contractors in this colony, and could solemnly declare that during the whole of that period, in carrying out six large contracts, they have never paid for one single day's work but in hard cash; yet, in the face of this fact, a member, who is called *honorable*, stands up and asserts that they keep tommy-shops.

I cannot vouch for contractors with whom I am less acquainted, but the specifications are so stringent on this point, that any man who does not get his wages in cash can recover it from the Commissioner for Railways, who has the power to pay such moneys, and deduct them from the contractor's certificate. I therefore doubt if any of our contractors run the risk of keeping a tommy-shop.

The assertion was not qualified at all. The "contractors" were spoken of collectively. We must therefore conclude that he meant the whole of them, and I hold it was a slander.

If Mr. Booth had a large contract for the supply of timber, for which he would require men to go into the forest, and a railway contractor were to get a paragraph through the Press stating that he (Mr. Booth) could get men if he paid with cash instead of by means of a tommy-shop, I presume he would consider himself greatly injured, and in all probability would have recourse to a Court of law to seek redress in the shape of heavy damages; but because he is an M.L.A. he stands up in the House, and hurls insults at gentlemen outside with impunity.

In place of throwing dirt in the face of our contractors, I consider they are deserving of some encouragement; at least, they are enterprising, energetic, and persevering men, who speculate their money on risky and difficult undertakings, and have unprecedented obstacles to struggle against. Unfortunately, the neighbouring colonies are not importing men for the New South Wales Government as fast as the railway contractors wish, and so they have to get on as well as they can.

It is hard to impute motives for such assertions being made as the one referred to above. Whether honorable members are wrongly informed before entering the House, and go in with erroneous impressions—or when they stand up to speak, their knees knock together, and the brains become so bewildered that they know not what they say—or whether it is intended for spite, those of your readers who only see the reports in print cannot say; but one thing they know, that it behoves members of Parliament as well as other people to keep a guard on their tongues and think before they speak.

Before the £3,300,000 worth of work can be executed, which is laid out on the Government programme, it is obvious that more labour must be imported. No doubt the high rate of wages given here will be held out as an inducement to get people. But when they read our Parliamentary news, and are led to believe thereby that the high wage is a myth—that they can only obtain goods in place of money—the other colonies will have the preference, and thus the country at large as well as private individuals will be injured by such random statements.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NO TRUCK.

WINE SHOPS AND WINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Admitting all the evils represented by your correspondent in these *supposed* wine shops, which no doubt are sly grog shops in disguise, it only proves a gross violation of the law which prohibits *drinking* wine on the premises. The wine must be sold in *bottles*, so as to be carried away; and this is very commonly done, by workmen especially, where water is either scarce or bad. Persons who drink pure colonial wine seldom drink either spirits or imported rubbish; and another advantage of the Act has been that publicans and innkeepers now sell those wines, which formerly they ignored, and persons can obtain a bottle of wine at any time instead of having to purchase two gallons.

The Act has been evidently abused, and so have almost all Acts. That is, therefore, no reason for its abolition, unless it cannot be amended, which I have no doubt but it can, by a stringent penalty for drinking *on the* premises, by limiting the Act to circumscribed police districts, and raising the licence fee, &c.

As for the Germans and the French, all northern and *military* nations are more or less addicted to intemperance. The continual wars, no doubt, have greatly increased the evil; but how are we to put it down?—are we to uproot all the vineyards in the colony to the North, put an end to sugar-growing, distillation of rum being a certain consequence, vessels in our harbour now being floating depots?

The member who introduced this question well knows that prior to the Act being passed men congregated in the small vineyards on Sabbaths and other times, and that riot and drunkenness prevailed to a great extent; the limitation of only selling *two gallons* was easily evaded by the parties clubbing together, or by a gratuitous bestowment with which no police or law could interfere.

For one I supported passing the Act, which I am satisfied needs amendment, but that is very different from cancellation. If every abused Act is to be cancelled, then indeed we should have a very small legal code; it is a *miserable* way of legislating. The evils complained of are *not in the law*, but in the open and flagrant violation of it—drinking on the premises.

As for the Germans, they are a sober valuable body of settlers. I wish we had more of them.

RICHARD SADLIER.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have read with no common feelings of gratification the cogent and congruous arguments of your correspondents anent the Sydney University Examinations of non-gremial students, as at present conducted.

Visitors to our shores from the antiquated seats of learning on Isis and Cam cannot fail to be astounded, when they discovered in this rising young colony so many learned Orbilii, each armed with an infallible scheme, and each more capable of rating the attainments of our Australian youths than the Professor, who is not only one of the foremost of European scholars, but whose tact and skill as an examiner it would indeed be an impertinence to eulogise here.

I well remember how *we*—poor "ancient mariners" of Isis and Cam—looking forward to the terrors of a "Go," little or great; or to the more searching ordeal of a scholarship examination—had yet, as it were, a dread within a dread, lest any one of our examiners should be a man of mediocre calibre—if a Dryasdust—so much the worse for us. Not the most incapable of us but knew how such a one would have a pet crotchet, the *bizarrerie* of which would defy the keenest brains to follow. Hence recondite papers that would have "ploughed" a Bentley or Casaubon, and for us luckless aspirants an "Examinatio potius quam examinatio." With a scholar of approved experience we took heart of grace, and felt we had a fair field before us. Giants, all the mythology of our childhood notwithstanding, could afford to be generous; and as we anticipated a *thorough* examination, each examinee foresaw a probability of its touching on those points which he had individually mastered, of allowance being made for shortcomings, and due credit given for collateral illustrations of his subject by outside reading.

I think it would have made Quintilian stare and gasp to find that Colkitto and M'Donald and Gallasp are so eager to criticise the work and hamper the hands of those gentlemen who, for very inadequate remuneration, almost single-handed and imperfectly appreciated, are by sure and rapid strides enabling our young men to hold their own against all antagonism.

TEL ARBRE, TEL FRUIT.

REMARKABLE STORM IN BRISBANE.

(*Abridged from the Brisbane Courier.*)

ON Saturday evening last a storm of hail, rain, and wind, more violent than any inhabitant of this city has before experienced here, passed through Brisbane. It commenced about 4.15 p.m., and lasted twenty minutes. It came from south by south-west, and swiftly veered right round the compass, seeming to be blowing from all points at once; but the damage done shows that its full force was from almost due south. The wind, a perfect hurricane, was accompanied by torrents of rain and hail, the latter large-sized jagged pieces not like ordinary hailstones, and some of which must have weighed over an ounce. On exposed situations these might be gathered in bucketfuls. The streets were flooded more rapidly than we ever saw them before, and in some places the water ran in roaring torrents two or three feet. In a wide roadway like Roma-street the flood-mark is to be seen at this height, the neighbouring watercourses being entirely choked by the water and rubbish it brought along. The whole traffic of the city, and on a Saturday evening, was suddenly stopped, and everybody felt almost helpless in the face of so fierce a deluge. Shelter was the only thing thought of, and though this was comparatively easy to be obtained by pedestrians, persons in charge of horses and vehicles were at their wits' end to escape from the fusillade of hailstones and the blinding rain. The range of the storm seems to have been confined to a comparatively narrow area, for from outside the city it was not felt severely.

The Government Meteorological Observer reports that, for the past three or four days, the barometer had been very low, but had commenced, on Friday night and Saturday, to rise steadily. On Saturday the weather was more temperate than for some days previous, the thermometer registering only 94 degrees.

No place in or around Brisbane seems to have felt the force of the wind so much as the high ground at the West End, South Brisbane. There the rain poured down as from a waterspout; and in the neighbourhood of the primary school chimneys chopped off short, the gable ends of houses forced in, and several wooden cottages either tumbled over or so much out of plumb as to be past repairing, show what an agitating fifteen minutes that part of the suburbs experienced. A new store and dwelling, containing three rooms and a shop, just erected near Mr. Wayte's store, by Mr. Best, painter, of South Brisbane, was blown bodily off its stumps on to the ground, the framework remaining intact. Close to this, one corner of the top story of a large brick house, owned by Mr. Thomas Jackson, and occupied by Mr. Campbell, was blown down, leaving one room in the upper part of the building quite open. Fortunately in this, as in nearly all the other cases, the occupants of the house, who were at home, escaped. A short distance from this again, a two-roomed house, occupied by a German, was blown down and smashed into fragments, while a similar dwelling adjoining it was very badly injured. A skillion inhabited by Mr. Perks is gone all but the chimney; while another small house, occupied by a Mr. Peterson, met with a similar fate. Luckily, no one was in either of these places when it fell. The two front rooms of a four-roomed cottage, in which a Mr. James resided, were blown down, leaving the back skillion, which was new, standing alone. A comfortable little cottage, owned by Mr. James Wilson, which has the appearance of having been struck by lightning, was so much damaged that it will have to be taken down. The only occupant of the house during the storm was a son of Mr. Wilson's who was suffering from fever; but the shock which he received does not appear at present to be of a very serious nature. A two-roomed dwelling, occupied by Mr. Parrott, and nearly new, was also blown down; Mrs. Parrott, who was within at the time, narrowly escaping serious injury. A four-roomed dwelling, in which a family named Pringle were living, met with a like fate. Mrs. Pringle and her children were in the house at the time, but only one of them, a lad, who is a cripple, and can only move about with the assistance of crutches, was hurt, and he but slightly. A small place belonging to Mr. Meyer, near the river, was also levelled to the ground. Mrs. Meyer and three children (one an infant) were at home at the time; but, although the woman and her child were pulled from under a quantity of debris, neither they nor the other children were seriously injured, they having been protected by falling down in such a position as to be protected by a bedstead and other articles of furniture. Another small house was lifted off its stumps, and carried about twelve yards, but otherwise very slightly damaged. In other parts of South Brisbane, minor cases of injury to property occurred, and in one instance the lightning struck a slab humpy, entering by the front window, and bursting through the slabs at the back. Although the family living in the place were at home, the only injury inflicted was a slight cut by a piece of glass, received by one of the children. The residence of Mr. Henry Jordan (who happened to be at Sandgate) was partially unroofed, some of the roofing being carried a considerable distance. Most of the houses injured at West End were owned by working men, and the loss and hardship which will result to them will be very great.

With one exception, the tradesmen in Queen-street escaped very lightly. Fortunately, the direction of the wind was favourable to the plateglass windows, none of which were broken. The exception referred to is Mr. Hamilton, draper. A portion of the guttering leading along the top of the ceiling of his shop became blocked up, and this overflowing, the water, in large quantities, burst through the ceiling into the shop, doing much damage amongst his stock of drapery, especially to a large assortment of fancy goods.

In other parts of the town the damage was confined, as far as we have heard, to much breakage of glass, some of the photographers' establishments suffering particularly. Some houses on the North Quay and in William-street, including the Government Printing Office, received damage in this way. Two or three houses, together with the churches on Wickham-terrace, have suffered very severely in the matter of window glass, and the gable-end of a brick building in Downing-street has been blown in. In All Saints' Church nearly every window on the southern side has suffered more or less.

During the height of the storm the ship St. James, berthed at Messrs. Clarke, Hodgson, and Co.'s wharf, parted her mooring chains. The Decapolis, barque, was moored outside of her, and the two drifted together towards the shipping at Raff's wharf, carrying away the foreyard, smashing the wheel, and doing other material damage to the Ottawa, schooner, and also carrying away the fore-bulwarks, foreyard, and starting the stern of the Young Australian, schooner, which was on the eve of departure for the Northern ports. In the meanwhile the Francis Cadell, tug, returning from the bay, came up and towed the Decapolis into mid-stream, where she was eventually anchored. The St. James was also brought up and re-moored at her wharf. In addition to these mishaps, the cutter Isabella, owned by Mr. Outwaite, received the full force of the collision, and was so much injured that she filled and sank.

A fire has occurred at the military arsenal at Rendsburg, destroying the greater part of the building. Forty thousand Mauser rifles stored in the arsenal have been destroyed along with the building. The loss arising from the conflagration is estimated at 5,000,000 marks.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	£1538	17	5
Wine (still)	63	4	9
—— (sparkling)	45	0	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	14	19	6
Tobacco and snuff	116	8	6
—— (unmanufactured)	191	11	0
Cigars	40	0	0
Tea	270	16	3
Sugar (unrefined)	120	11	7
Dried fruits	11	1	2
Nuts	10	0	0
Malt	4	17	4
Specific duty	217	19	6
Harbour and light dues	7	4	9
Pilotage	6	13	0
Total	£2650	13	10

The Wallsend Coal Company has been able to repeat paying a similar handsome dividend and return of capital to that of the previous half-year. From the latter account a credit balance of £18,317 6s. 4d. was brought forward and added to £24,924 8s. net profits on sales of coal to the 31st ultimo, together with £1633 17s. traffic receipts, increased the divisible profits to £44,875 11s. 4d. It was resolved to write off £10,926 16s. 6d. from value of property, add £828 17s. 6d. to reserve fund, and from the balance of £34,019 17s. 4d. return £1 per share capital and pay 10s. per share dividend. There will then be £19,019 17s. 4d. at credit of profit and loss. Mr. M. Metcalfe was elected a director, and Mr. R. R. Huntley an auditor.

The Pacific Insurance Company has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The import markets moved very slowly to-day, but, as the holidays may now be considered over for a time, it is expected that next week will bring about an improvement. Sales were few, and without indicating any alteration as regards trade quantities. Even the auction sales were marked by an inanimate tone, especially the wool sales, where there was a poor attendance of buyers, and great difficulty in obtaining late quotations. The sales were:—

By Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Clark.—Wool, HMP, 12 greasy at 8½d., locks at 3d.; Blackman and DW, 4 ditto at 7½d.; McLean over Queensborough, 12 greasy at 10½d., pieces at 5½d.; W over OC, 19 fleece at 16½d.; HL&MK, 1 greasy at 8½d.; J heart S, 2 rams at 9d., 11 pieces at 6d.; PD, 4 greasy at 8¼d.; WB&Co., lambs at 7¾d., ditto greasy at 8d., odd bales mixed at 6d. to 7d., greasy at 5d. to 7¼d., 12 lots skins at 5d. to 6½d., pelts and mixed at 2d. to 4½d.

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin.—W in diamond, 5 fleece at 16½d.; M over HH, 5 greasy at 9½d., 4 fleece at 17d.; B in circle, 15 at 15d.; — over spectacles, 22 fleece at 17d., 4 locks at 7½d., 2 lambs at 8½d.; TRH, 2 lambs at 8½d.; M in circle, 5 greasy at 7d.; HN conjoined, 3 pieces at 6½d.; EJ, 10 greasy at 8½d.; FK, 10 at 8½d., and a quantity of odd bales. 24 lots skins—fair at 5d. to 6½d., medium at 5d. to 5½d., short-woolled at 3½d. to 4½d., pelts at 1d. to 2½d. Also, privately, 328 bales as follows:—TD over C, 7 fleece at 15½d.; B in diamond, 12 lambs at 12d.; WB over —, 7 fleece at 14d.; W over M, 5 at 16½d.; D stroke, 6 at 16½d.; JW over L, 12 at 15½d.; M in circle, 28 lambs at 14½d.; GR over R, 5 fleece at 14d.; Canonbar, 109 fleece at 18½d., 29 pieces at 14½d., 5 locks at 10d., 6 bellies at 11d.; WN, 7 greasy at 9d.; HN, 20 at 9d.; Canonbar, 18 at 9d., 6 bellies and locks from 3½d. to 7d.; Morris, 36 greasy at 8d.; F in circle, 20 at 8d.

Stock and Share market transactions were light. Bank shares were quiet, holders asking late rates. The recent issue of New Zealand sold at 16½. There was some inquiry for Australasian Steam, with sales at 19¼, and wanted at 19. Insurance shares flat; no transactions. City of Sydney six per cent. bonds advanced to 102. Very little business done in mining. Peak Downs had a lower tendency; 8s. accepted, and buyers at 7s. Shale Oil brought 7s.

The *Argus* of Monday reports of the Melbourne markets:—

In the import market business generally has been exceedingly quiet. No new transactions of any consequence have been proposed, though sales pending in oil for the last day or two have been brought to a close. Otherwise, however, sales have been limited and confined to supply ordinary routine wants. Breadstuffs present no new feature; there is no alteration in price, and operations in the market have not excited the slightest interest. The decline in wheat, though nothing but what has been expected for some time, has yet been too rapid of late, and such as can scarcely be relished by the farmer all at once. There may, therefore, be a lull for a while, if not a reaction to a slight degree, before the market touches the lowest point, though it is too early in the season to expect much of an improvement, however temporary. Meantime we quote best brands of flour at £12 to £12 2s 6d, and moderate sales continue to be made at the price. Wheat has been disposed of at 5s to 5s 1d; actual sales are reported at the first-named figure only. Oats are neglected; there is little inquiry, and it is scarcely possible to effect sales, unless through the auction room, the rates generally offered being so very unsatisfactory. Quotations for good to fine feeding rule at 3s 2d to 3s 4d. Maize is unaltered. There is not much doing; trade parcels are moving at 3s 4d, but nothing more. Yesterday we referred to heavy sales of kerosene oil, and further business pending. We now learn that within the last day or two resales in large lines have been made to the extent of 40,000 cases diamond, as well as Devoe's, at a good advance on the price ruling when the speculation was first entered into, and it is probable that higher rates still will be now demanded, but the trade price for small lots has not yet been fixed. Corn sacks are going off steadily in trade parcels at 8s 3d for Calcuttas; there is no attempt at anything speculative, stocks being too heavy to admit of that. Candles are inactive, and we have no special sale to report. New currants are quoted at 5d to 5½d; the latter is obtained for small lots, and the first named figure is paid for parcels. Malt is now firm, and likely to remain so, all the fine qualities having been cleared off the market. In liquids no fresh business has transpired.

MINING REPORTS.

NORTH Williams G. M. Co.—The mining manager sends the following report for the fortnight ending 24th instant:—"Stopes Nos. 10 and 11 are being pushed on south, and the lode is very similar to what I last reported. No. 12 stope is following on, taking with it the top part of the lode. 500-feet level: North drive is still being extended, with no change to report. No. 1 stope.—The lode here has pinched to 2 inches, with a channel 6½ feet wide, mostly granite. No. 2 stope has a lode 2 feet wide, fair quality. No. 3 stope.—Lode 18 inches thick, good stone. The south stopes continue without alteration. Shaft is now down 14 feet below the platt, lode is from 8 to 12 inches wide, and carries more gold than when we commenced to deepen. 13 tons stone have been raised during the fortnight."

Williams G. M. Co.—The mining manager sends following report, under date of 25th instant:—"400-feet level: I have commenced sinking a winze north; the lode was at first 10 inches thick and of good quality, but now it is only 6 inches and not so good in quality. 480-feet level: The south winze is down 30 feet, having a lode in the bottom 15 inches thick, showing gold occasionally. 540-feet level: North drive has been extended 7 feet, with a lode in the face 4 inches thick, of poor quality; south drive has been extended 12 feet, having a lode in the face 15 inches in thickness, showing gold. In the stope following this drive the lode is 12 inches thick, and gold easily seen in the stone. Main shaft has only been deepened 4 feet, the whole of this week being occupied in putting in necessary timber; the lode at the bottom is now 12 inches thick, and good quality stone. 36 tons best and 29 tons seconds have been raised for the fortnight."

Carroll and Beard's G. M. Co.—Under date 26th January, the mining manager reports as follows:—"The winze at 500-feet level has been sunk a depth of 4 feet this week, on the vein 147 feet east from shaft. Present depth of winze 30 feet. The vein has not shown any gold. The soft slate on footwall side of vein carries a few fine colours of gold. Have stopped raising quartz at the 180-feet level, and have commenced sinking the main shaft."

CORONER'S COURT.

YESTERDAY morning the City Coroner held an inquest at his office, Hyde Park, touching the death of one Mary Ann Wright, 42 years of age. The circumstances connected with the case are, that deceased was a great drunkard, had been leading the life of a vagrant, and was very frequently in gaol. On Tuesday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, Wright was seen in Clarence-street, sitting on the kerbstone, when she was under the influence of drink. She was again seen about half-past 4 o'clock on the same afternoon, with another woman named Mary Johnstone, in an unoccupied house in Fagan's-yard, off Sussex-street. The house is frequented by vagrants who go and lie down there. Deceased was lying on some seaweed on the floor, and was moaning. Wright was removed to the Infirmary, where she was seen by Dr. Bennett, who pronounced life to be extinct. Drs. Bennett and Halket made a *post-mortem* examination, from the result of which they were of opinion that the cause of death was syncope through weakened heart's action. The jury's verdict was "Death from natural causes."

Mr. Registrar Spring-Rice has appointed a receiver to the estate of Messrs. Kattengell and Campbell, merchants, of Leadenhall-street, who had filed a petition for liquidation, with liabilities estimated at £40,000.

The Russian expedition under Colonel Sosnovski, which has been travelling in Western China in order to discover a practicable caravan road to Western Siberia, has returned from Pekin by way of Landien and Khami to Saisan.

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EDUCATIONAL.

A CARD.—Mrs. NORRIS'S Ladies' Writing Classes, as usual. Letters written. 241, Castlereagh-street.

BELMORE COLLEGE, for Young Ladies, Rockwall, Macleay-street, Potts Point.

CALDER HOUSE, REDFERN.—STUDIES will be resumed 31st instant. The Principal will be at home Friday and Saturday, from 9 to 4, to see parents and guardians. J. DAVID SLY, LL.D., Principal.

EDUCATION FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.—Mrs. SPOFFORTH receives a limited number of Resident and Daily Pupils, to whom she offers unusual advantages. Duties resumed January 27. Derwent-street, Glebe.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE Taught by Signor BELLOMI. Terms at Elvy and Co.'s, 321, George-st.

MR. W. F. BUCKE, Pupil of Santley and Signor Garcia, Professor of Singing, &c., 30, Wynyard-sq.

MUSIC.—Miss WOOLLEY has resumed LESSONS. 25, Elizabeth-terrace, Upper William-street North.

MISS ELDERTON has resumed her classes in Drawing and Painting, in Water, Oils, &c., on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at MADDOCK'S, 383, George-street.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

LATIN CLASSES.

Every WEDNESDAY EVENING, commencing February 2nd.

Ladies' Classes .. .. 6.45 to 8 p.m.
Gentlemen's Classes .. .. 8 to 9.15 p.m.

These classes are FREE to members.

JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

OAKLANDS, MITTAGONG.—The Christmas Vacation will commence on the 17th instant, and terminate on the 4th February. There will be additional accommodation for about 20 pupils after Christmas, for which early applications are particularly requested.

For terms, &c., apply to the Head Master,

H. E. SOUTHEY,
(late Demy), of Magdalen College, Oxford.

SINGING and PIANOFORTE.—Mrs. KINLOCH, University Hall, Hyde Park.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOTICE.—The Secretary will be in attendance at the School on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, to receive the Upper School Fees, and on MONDAY, the 31st instant, to receive the Lower School Fees.

W. H. CATLETT, Secretary to the Trustees.
January 25, 1876.

THE Misses HARDIE, Shirley, Edgecliff Road, School duties will be resumed January 19.

THE NEW SCHOOL reopens Monday, January 31. W. J. STEPHEN, M.A., Oxon. First-class, 1852.

UNIVERSITY SENIOR EXAMINATION. — A Class for CANDIDATES for the above is formed at Springfield College, Macleay-street, under the direction of C. J. FACHE, Esq., of the Sydney Grammar School Principal, Lady MURRAY.

WAVERLEY HOUSE Preparatory SCHOOL will reopen THURSDAY, 27th instant.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY. MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY,
98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

Sums of £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.

☞ GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES.

BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).

MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

MONEY.—
NATIONAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY
Offices—51, Hunter-street.

SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly or quarterly instalments.

ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposits of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.

Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. CLOSED on SATURDAYS.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY'S BANK, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School. FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY. MONEY advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments. BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession. Advances made upon Mortgage, Deposit of Deeds Merchandise, Bonded Certificates, Trade Bills, &c., &c. N.B.—No agents employed. Forms may be had gratis.

MONEY ON EASY TERMS
COMMERCIAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
6, CARLTON-TERRACE, WYNYARD-SQUARE
(LATE TOWN HALL).

Advances from £5 to £5000, on two responsible securities, Bills of Sale on Furniture, without possession. Advances made on bonded certificates, bills of lading, stock, merchandise, vessels, and boats. Arrangements can be made for weekly, monthly, or quarterly repayments. Interest from FIVE PER CENT. Mortgages on freehold or leasehold properties.

Bills discounted at slight advance on bank rates.

Forms of application and all information gratis.

SECOND INDUSTRIAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

NOTICE.—Deposits received to any extent, and interest from 5 to 7 per cent. allowed.

By order of the Board.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Secretary.

MONEY TO BE LENT.—£1000 to £5000 on approved security at current rate of interest. W. W. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

MONEY for INVESTMENT upon freehold security WILLIAM COPE, Solicitor, 179, Pitt-street.

£5 TO £500 to LEND, personal security, payable by instalments. J. G. READ, 414, George-street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTES.

ELVY and CO.'S SEMI-GRAND PIANOS
ELVY and CO.'S SEMI-GRAND PIANOS
ELVY and CO.'S SEMI-GRAND PIANOS
COLLARD'S, ERARD'S, LIPP'S, BORD'S.

These magnificent instruments are in the most beautiful Walnutwoods. They each have their own speciality in quality of tone, and are generally equal to any we have ever imported.

PIANOFORTE GALLERY, 321, GEORGE-STREET.
Pianoforte Gallery, 321, George-street
Pianoforte Gallery, 321, George-street.

ELVY AND CO.'S COTTAGE PIANOS
Elvy and Co.'s Cottage Pianos
Elvy and Co.'s Cottage Pianos.

Our truly superb stock of the above are by celebrated and reliable London and Paris makers. They are of beautiful tone, and in elegant cases.

ORGAN SHOWROOMS, 321, GEORGE-STREET
Organ Showrooms, 321, George-street
Organ Showrooms, 321, George-street.

ELVY AND CO.'S STOCK OF MUSIC
Elvy and Co.'s Stock of Music
Elvy and Co.'s Stock of Music

Our very large stock of Music embraces every description in demand. It is constantly receiving large additions, and it is our endeavour to include the newest popular novelties.

MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 321, GEORGE-STREET
Music Warehouse, 321, George-street
Music Warehouse, 321, George-street.

ELVY and CO.'S
ELVY and CO.'S
ELVY and CO.'S.

MOSS'S
PIANOFORTE
HARMONIUM, and
CHURCH ORGAN
SHOWROOMS.
100 INSTRUMENTS
always on view, from the principal
FRENCH,
ENGLISH,
GERMAN, and
AMERICAN
FACTORIES.
INSTRUMENTS for SALE, Hire or by Instalment.

BOOSEY'S CHRISTMAS NUMBER, containing Madame Angot, and other established favourites, just received.

MOSS'S SHOWROOMS, HUNTER-STREET.

44, HUNTER-ST.—READ and CO. have Harmoniums £8; tuning and repairing reasonable.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' GOLD MEDAL PIANOS, with the Patent (1868 and 1875) Perfect Check Repeater Action, may be obtained at every Music Warehouse. 18, Wigmore-street, London, England.

ENGLISH PIANOS, at wholesale prices. Edwards Dunlop, and Co., 144, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, at Skinner's, 244, Pitt-street, VIOLIN, by Jacobus Stainer, 1669.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

ALTERATION OF PREMISES

BONA-FIDE SALE
of
GENUINE DRAPERY.

TO BE CONTINUED THIS DAY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28.

DOORS OPEN AT 10 O'CLOCK.

☞ REAL BARGAINS.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY, having determined upon making very extensive internal alterations to their premises, beg to submit for

PUBLIC SALE

their comprehensive stock of ENGLISH and FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS, purchased direct from the manufacturers FOR CASH, and representing in value upwards of

EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING

DAVID JONES and COMPANY wish it to be perfectly understood that they will offer the contents of all their Departments at UNPARALLELED REDUCTIONS IN PRICE.

GENTLEMEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Drawers, Vests, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Stud Ware, &c. — Substantial Reduction in prices during our Great Sale.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY'S BONA-FIDE SALE.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Cork Beds, Air Beds and Pillows, Waterproof Coats, Portmanteaus, Railway Rugs, Valises, Courier Bags, Travelling Bags, Waterproof Sheeting, Watter Bottles, Hammocks, &c. — Substantial Reduction in prices during our Great Sale.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY'S BONA-FIDE SALE.

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.

Tweed Galatea Suits, Sergerette Suits, Navy Serge Suits, Drill Suits, Duck Suits, China Silk Coats, China Silk Galateas, Drill Galateas, Bamboo Fibre Coats, Alpaca Coats, Parramatta Cloths, &c. — Substantial Reduction in prices during our Great Sale.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY'S BONA-FIDE SALE.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Lace and Muslin Curtains, Mosquito Nets, Swiss and Fancy Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Hollands, Huckabacks, Sheetings, Calicoes, Blankets, Damask Cloths and Napkins, &c. — Substantial Reduction in prices during our Great Sale.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY'S BONA-FIDE SALE.

PERFUMERY AND BRUSHWARE DEPARTMENT.

Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Toilet Vinegar, Triple Essences, Pomades and Oils, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Combs, Souvenirs, &c. — Substantial Reduction in prices during our Great Sale.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY'S BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Carpet, Hearth Rugs, Floor Cloths, Linoleums, Mattings, Cotelines, Damasks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Table Covers, Cornices, &c. — Substantial Reduction in prices during our Great Sale.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY'S BONA-FIDE SALE.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

Black and Blue Diagonals, Black and Blue Sergerettes, Black and Blue Venetians, Ribbed Coatings, Fancy Angolas, Oriental Cloths, West of England Tweed, Homespuns, Scotch Tweeds, Grey Tweeds, Heather Tweeds, Whipcord and Hairline Tweeds — Substantial Reduction in prices during our great sale.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY'S BONA-FIDE SALE.

As our Great Sale will be for a LIMITED TIME ONLY, it is respectfully suggested that intending purchasers should make their investments without DELAY.

This is an OPPORTUNITY which is seldom presented for obtaining Reliable and First-class Goods, and should be embraced by heads of families in town and country, by managers of clubs, housekeepers, hotel-keepers, principals of schools, and by all who are anxious to obtain REAL VALUE for their money.

☞ Notwithstanding the liberal reduction in prices, a discount of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed for all purchases of £1 and upwards.

N.B.—ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

DAVID JONES and CO.,
opposite the New Post Office, George-street, Sydney.

BARGAINS IN DRAPERY.

Considerable Reductions in our Prices.

E. WAY, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

Prints—Hoyle's and Liddiard's prints
All our prints reduced to 5¾d per yard, former price, 8d to 10½d.
DRESS MATERIALS. DRESS MATERIALS.
4¾d—a large lot reduced to 4½d
5¾d—a large lot reduced to 5½d
Remnants of dress stuffs, bargains, lavender, drab, straw, green, and crimson silks, 1s 11½d per yard, a bargain; fawn, myrtle, stone, green and drab silk velvets, 2s 11½d, worth 8s 6d per yard
Black alpacas, 3d per yard below regular prices
Quilts and counterpanes, 2 cases just opened, which we sell at cost price—9-4 at 5s 9d, 10-4 at 7s 6d, 11-4 at 9s 6d, 12-4 at 12s 6d, 13-4 at 16s 6d
Zephyr and other makes, toilet covers, &c.
Horrockses' calicoes, sheetings, and twills
First-class Goods, lowest prices
BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
Ladies, and Children's Underclothing
Babylinen
Millinery and Straw Goods.
E. WAY, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

OPERA BOUQUET.—The best Perfume in the world. HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street.

CHEST EXPANDERS, just opened. HURLEY'S Cricketing Depot, 410, George-street.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU'S
!! GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!!
NOW ON.
!! EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS !!
618, BRICKFIELD-HILL, GEORGE-STREET.

JUST THE THING I WANT.—HOBSON and WHITING, large Leather PORTMANTEAUS, 12s 6d; a larger size, 15s 6d. The largest stock of Portmanteaus in the world; every conceivable size and shape in stock. Take a note of the address—HOBSON and WHITING, Manufacturers and Importers of Portmanteaus, 13, Hunter-street.

THE TWEEDS and SHAWLS manufactured by me for Philadelphia Exhibition, will be on view THIS DAY, Friday, from 10 to 4; and from 10 to 1, TO-MORROW, Saturday. JOHN VICARS, late Barker's.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1801.

BARRY'S
CELEBRATED TOILET PREPARATIONS.

These excellent articles are admitted to be the standard preparations for all purposes connected with the toilet.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

imparts vigour, gloss, luxuriance, and curl to the hair, and removes scurf and dandruff; for cleansing and restoring the hair, and for all ailments of the head, it is a sovereign remedy.

BARRY'S SAFE HAIR DYE.

With this dye any shade can be produced, from light brown to jet black; grey hair can be restored to its original colour, and light or red hair changed to any darker shade that may be desired.

BARRY'S PEARL CREAM,

the most exquisite and delicious preparation for beautifying the complexion and preserving the skin. A single application removes wrinkles, freckles, sunburn, and tan, and turns the sallowest and darkest skin as pure as alabaster.

BARRY'S MARFILINA,

for beautifying and preserving the teeth, perfuming the breath, and hardening the gums. It is the best article for removing tartar, canker, scurvy, and all other diseases or substances injurious to the teeth.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from debility, nervous and liver complaints, depression of spirits, hypochondria, timidity, indigestion, failure of hearing, sight, and memory, lassitude, want of power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the globe.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Sole Wholesale Agents for New South Wales, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Sydney.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots 1s each, at all chemists and storekeepers.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT stands unrivalled being made from the wild plants of the colony; pots, 1s

PATENT MEDICINE AND PERFUMERY DEPOT.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED GENUINE.

COOLING DRINKS.—Lemonade, Soda, Ginger Beer or Seidlitz Powders, 12 in box, 1s each; Bishop's Citrate of Magnesia, 1s 2d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d; Kruse's Fluid ditto, 1s 2d, 2s, and 3s; and Dinneford's, 1s 2d; Limejuice, 1s; Limejuice Cordial, 1s 6d; Raspberry Balm, 1s 9d; and all other goods at New York and London prices.

DISINFECTANTS.—Carbolic Acid, 1s bottles; Carbolic Acid Powder, 1s and 1s 6d per tin; M'Dougall's, 1s and 1s 6d; Condy's Fluid, 1s 2d. Chloride of Lime, 8d per lb.; Carbolic Acid Soap, 1s 2d per bar, and 6d per tablet.

INSECT DESTROYING POWDERS.—Keating's 1s 2d; Kruse's, 1s 2d; and Malpas's, for white ant, 1s 6d.

SUNDRIES.—Lamplough's Pyretic Saline for fevers, sea sickness, and bilious complaints, 2s 9d; Weston's Wizard Oil and Magic Pills, 2s each bottle; Clarke's Blood Mixture, 2s 6d, and Skin Lotion, 1s 2d; Churchill's Hypophosphate of Lime, Iron, Soda, or compound, 4s 6d each; Dusart's ditto, 3s 6d; Bright's Phosphodyne, 10s 6d; De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, 2s 6d, 4s 9d and 9s; Moller's ditto, 2s 3d; Langton's ditto 2s 3d; Pottie's Scotch Oils, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, and 5s; Allcock's Porous Plasters, 1s, or 14s yard; Laville's Gout Cure, 14s; Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, 1s 2d and 2s 3d; Hayman's Balsam of Horehound, 1s 2d and 2s 9d; Infants' Preservative, 1s 2d; Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 1s 2d; Steedman's Soothing Powders, 1s 2d; Carragheen Moss, 1s 6d; Keating's Cough Lozenges, 1s 2d; Brown's Troches, 1s 2d; Bunter's Nervine, 1s 2d; Morson's Popsine, 1-oz. bottles, 5s; Pepsine Wine, 3s; Pepsine Lozenges, 2s 9d; and all other goods for the complexion, the teeth, and the hair, also all Pills and Ointments, at New York and London prices.

Priced lists sent to any address, and £3 worth shipped to any port in Queensland, or to any part of this colony, and £1 worth to any of the suburbs of Sydney carriage free.

WASHINGTON H. SOUL,
221, Pitt-street, one door from King-street, Sydney.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE TO SHIPBUILDERS, &c.—The undersigned are in receipt of regular shipments of VIVIAN'S SUPERIOR YELLOW METAL and NAILS, which they are prepared to sell in lots to suit purchasers.

GEO. R. DIBBS and CO., 17, Bridge-street.

BULK ALE—A small parcel for Sale, cheap, to close account sales. J. R. CATTELL and CO.

FOR SALE at Adelaide Brewery, Waverley, 400-gallon Iron TANKS—Bellamy's best. Apply at Brewery; or Bottling Depot, Mort's-passage, to BURROWS and GLEESON.

KANGAROO SKINS all weights, Van Diemen's Land, Victoria; Harness, &c. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

COOKING STOVES and RANGES.—Now landing ex Isle of Erin, a large assortment, at the lowest possible prices, manufactured expressly for the undersigned.

F. R. ROBINSON,
486, George-street, Sydney.

EXTRA STOVE FITTINGS.—Duplicate parts and all requirements for repairs. A large stock at REDUCED PRICES.

F. R. ROBINSON.

COOKING STOVES REPAIRED, Defective Stoves reset and made to work.

F. R. ROBINSON, Licensed Plumber, and Gasfitter. —Competent workmen sent to any part of the country for lowest charges; Baths, Tanks, Closets, &c., repaired and fixed.

F. R. ROBINSON,
Factory, 486, George-st., Sydney.

FOR SALE, 3 h.p. ENGINE and BOILER, complete. W. BULLOCK, 29, Park-street.

ADELAIDE Wheat Sacks for SALE. J. REDGATE and SON, Commercial Flour Mills, Sussex-st. S.

1000 CASES of Dublin Stout and Burton Ale, in splendid order, at Stores. 8, King-st.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR.—T. L. COOMBE, Merchants, Millers, and Bakers' Agent, 35, Bligh-st.

TO SQUATTERS and others.—ROCK SALT, for SALE, by GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO. Bridge-st.

HOPS, loose, in bales, cheap. J. R. LOVE, 504, George-street.

VINEGAR in bulk and bottle. Monk's Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-street and Barker-lane.

40 HOGSHEADS Good MOLASSES for SALE, cheap. W. C. ROBISON, 112, Sussex-street.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., 52, Pitt-street, have on SALE, ex Woonona (s.), Voordit, and Coorong:—
Magarey and Co.'s superfine Adelaide FLOUR
J. Hart and Co.'s superfine Adelaide FLOUR.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents,
52, Pitt-street.

BUTTER from Melbourne, just landed, in splendid condition. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

ADELAIDE AND CALIFORNIA FLOUR

The undersigned have now landing by recent vessels—
HART'S Superfine Silk-dressed
MAGAREY'S ditto ditto
DUFFIELD'S ditto ditto
DARLING'S ditto ditto
CLARKE'S ditto ditto
HOWIE'S ditto ditto
CALIFORNIAN GOLDEN GATE, in 50-lb. bags.
Adelaide Wheat.

GEO. A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street.

PRESERVED RABBITS, SOUPS, &c., in 1 and 2 lb. tins.
PRESERVED MEATS, &c., in 1 and 2 lb. tins.
EXTRACT OF MEATS, 2 oz., 4 oz., ½-lb., and 1 lb. tins.

J. R. CATTELL and CO.

SILK-DRESSED superfine, line, and seconds FLOUR Wheat Meal, Maize Meal, Patent Meal, Bran, and Pollard, best qualities, at the lowest prices. JOHN REDGATE and SON, Sussex-street South and Yurong-street.

POTATOES.—Prime samples now landing and to arrive. J. TREEVE, Wright's Wharf, Sussex-st.

TAHITIAN LIMEJUICE.—Direct shipment, in small casks, just landed.

WILLIAM DRUITT, 123, Pitt-street.

NOW Landing, and on SALE, Superfine Adelaide Flour, ex Corinne, Smiling Morn, and Woonona Brands Darling's, Duffield's, Rowett, and Hooper's.

M. BOYLSON and SONS.

CHESHIRE CHEESE ex Aviemore, very prime.

W. H. ARIELL.

JORDAN ALMONDS, ex Aviemore.

W. H. ARIELL.

HAMS.—Prime York, Currants, Figs, Sultanas, Nuts, and Kent Hops. W. H. ARIELL.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S Fancy and Plain Biscuits and Canterbury Cakes. W. H. ARIELL.

KEILOR'S and Victorian Confectionery, Jujubes, Pastilles, and Fancy Bon Bons. W. H. Ariell, Sussex-st.

MAIZE, MAIZE.—Prime samples on hand for SALE. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

FURNITURE ETC.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINES VICTORIOUS in the GREAT RACE FOR EXCELLENCE.

The LITTLE WANZER SEWING-MACHINE is the Prize Hand and Treadle Machine of the World. Used in the British Public Schools. — ☞ ALL GENUINE MACHINES bear our name on the face-plate.

In Public competition, in October, 1874.

The Wanzers DEFEATED The Singer
The Wheeler and Wilson
The Howe
The Williams, and
The Webster,

for the reason that the WANZERS possess the following qualities, which other machines DO NOT!

1. In the F machine, the feed bar works either way.
2. In the F D and E machines, half the wear of an ordinary machine is saved by the winder being separated, and the machine itself not working whilst the bobbins are being filled.
3. Though shuttle lock-stitch machines, they are as silent as a chain-stitch, and consequently WILL NOT WAKE "THE BABY."

Consider the value of above facts
Consider the value of above facts
Consider the value of above facts.

Don't buy an inferior machine, simply because Mrs. Brown, Jones, or Robinson has one.

Don't buy an inferior machine, simply because Mrs. Brown, Jones, or Robinson has one.

Examine all, and judge for yourself
Examine all, and judge for yourself
Examine all, and judge for yourself.
Don't rely on anybody's assertions
Don't rely on anybody's assertions
Don't rely on anybody's assertions.

Before you buy, examine and judge for yourself.

TIME PAYMENT, 2s 6d weekly.

Sole Agents—GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Litho. and Typo. Printers, Account-book Makers, 108, Pitt-street.

The patent rights of the above machines have not expired and it is fraudulent to imitate them.

THE SEWING-MACHINE OF THE DAY.

THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE LOCKSTITCH. REGISTERED.
The LARGEST SALE of any in Australia.
GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

6000 PURCHASERS declare it is the SIMPLEST MOST CERTAIN, RELIABLE, and DURABLE machine procurable, and with recent improvements it is A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.

No. 1. Hand-Machine, complete £4 10 0
No. 2. Treadle-Machine, complete, with elegant table, drawer, and dress-guard .. 6 10 0
No. 3. Same as above, with cover, lock and key 7 15 0

These machines and tables are guaranteed all of American manufacture, and equal to any high-priced ones, or the cost will be refunded.

Illustrations, specimens, and tuition free of charge.

HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES.

Extract from the Manufacturer's Letter, August 18th. 1875.

"We NEVER have SOLD a HOME SHUTTLE Machine for the Australian market, and would not sell one for 1000 dollars.

"If buyers want to protect themselves, let them look for the words 'M. MOSS and CO., GENERAL AGENTS, SYDNEY, N.S.W.,' which we stamp on the steel slide; and if they purchase machines called Home Shuttle without these words, we guess they will find themselves in trouble inside a month."

SOLE AGENTS for the HOME SHUTTLE MACHINE,

M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane.

THE MARVELLOUS SUCCESS of the SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES has induced the manufacture of inferior imitations, which only resemble the genuine in external appearances. The agency of the Singer's Company CALL SPECIAL attention of Sewing-machine purchasers to the fact that they can only be had at No. 1, Hunter-street (late STANFORD and CO.), sole agency for New South Wales.

Time payment system to meet the demands of the public. Price list and all information by post or otherwise.

G. J. WELLS (late Stanford and Co.),
1, Hunter-street, Sydney
(not George-street).

COUNTERFEIT SEWING-MACHINES.—It being necessary to protect the public against IMPOSITION and MISREPRESENTATION we hereby notify that we are the SOLE AGENTS in NEW SOUTH WALES for the following genuine Sewing-machines:—

The "SINGER."
G. J. WELLS, 1, Hunter-street.
The "WHEELER AND WILSON."
GORDON and GOTCH, 353, George-street.
The "LITTLE WANZER."
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.
The "HOME SHUTTLE."
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

Genuine machines are procurable at our respective addresses, and we solicit additional evidence from parties who have been induced to purchase imitations.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Any person caught SELLING a counterfeit Machine, EITHER with or without THE Singer Trade-Mark PLATE, or using the word "SINGER" in connection with any OTHER name, or in any way whatsoever conveying the IMPRESSION that the COUNTERFEIT is a SINGER, will be PROSECUTED without further notice by

G. J. WELLS (late Stanford and Co.),
No. 1, Hunter-street, Sydney.

GREATER REDUCTION
in
SEWING-MACHINES.
Sewing-machines.
AMERICAN SINGER'S, £7.
American Singer's, £7.
American Singer's, £7.

WHY PAY £8 10s when you can get a SUPERIOR ARTICLE for £7, with a full list of fittings, including self-sewers, hemmers, and binders?

SINGER'S No. 2, FOR TAILORING, REDUCED FROM £12 to £10.

SINGER'S No. 2, £10.
Singer's No. 2. £10.
HOWE'S A MACHINE, £9
Howe's A Machine, £9.
Howe's A Machine, £9.
WHEELER and WILSON'S, from £6.
Wheeler and Wilson's, from £6.
Wheeler and Wilson's, from £6.
HOWE'S C, FOR LEATHER WORKING, £12.
Howe's C, for Leather Working, £12.
Howe's C, for Leather Working, £12.

N.B.—Needles, Oil, Cotton, and Fitting, for all classes of Sewing-machines.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION,
Beware of Counterfeits.
Beware of Imitations.
HOME SHUTTLE, Genuine, £4 10s
LITTLE WANZER, Genuine, £4 10s
Home Shuttle, Genuine, £4 10s
Little Wanzer, Genuine, £4 10s.
PURCHASE on TIME PAYMENTS, 2s 6d Weekly
Purchase on Time Payments, 2s 6d Weekly
Purchase on Time Payments, 2s 6d Weekly,
at TURNER and WOOD'S, at TURNER and WOOD'S
at TURNER and WOOD'S, at TURNER and WOOD'S.
349, George-street, 349, George-street
349, George-street, 349, George-street,
One Door from Barrack-street
One Door from Barrack-street.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINES complete, with extras, £7 10s.

The safest test to purchasers is that they can have ONE MONTH'S TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE, if required.

THEY WILL DO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.

References can be given to 10,000 purchasers.

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
432 George-street, near Royal Hotel.

FOR HIRE, Hand SEWING-MACHINE, quite new Purchase optional. C. Post-office, Oxford-street.

FOR SALE, Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-machine, good order cheap. E. Ramsay, Cole's-chambers.

FOR SALE, a No. 2 Singer's Sewing-Machine, in good working order. Price, £5. 283, Pitt-street.

SINGER'S No. 2 MACHINE, cheap. 21, Riley-place.

WANTED to SELL to parties furnishing, new arrivals, parties about to marry, country buyers, and others new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description; Iron Bedsteads, Cots, and Bedding of all kinds 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade; largest stock in the colony to select from. Goods carefully packed by experienced hands for transmission to all parts of the colony.

☞ Note the address.

Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED to buy HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description, from £5 to £1000; highest price given, and cash immediately on receipt of goods.

Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9 to 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED, to SELL, large assortment of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. Will be sold CHEAP to make room for fresh goods.

Hardy, Brothers, Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED to LET out on HIRE—
Pianofortes
Harmoniums
and Household Furniture,
at low rates.

Hardy, Brothers
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17 Oxford-street.

FOR SALE, 3 iron BEDSTEADS. Apply Albion Hotel, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

PULU, PULU, PULU, for SALE, cheap. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

SINGLE and Double Iron BEDSTEADS and BEDDING cheap. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

HORSEHAIR, Pulu, and Flock Mattresses, a large assortment to select from. 517, George-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

GALVANIZED IRON, plain and corrugated, at lowest rates.

H. NOSSITER, 62, New Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE, 170, Pitt-street. W. T. YEOMAN, Importer Painters & Plumbers' Goods

SLATES, Cement, Plaster, Lead, Zinc; Galvanized Iron, all lengths; Tubing and Fittings, Guttering &c.; wire Nails, Register Grates, Copper Boilers, &c. G. E. CRANE and SON, City Cement Stores, Circular Quay.

BRICKS.—GOODLET and SMITH, Patent Brick Works, Surry Hills and Botany Road, Waterloo.

200,000 FEET T. and G. Colonial an Maryborough flooring, lining
Oregon spars, planking, scantling, &c.
PALINGS, 5 and 6 feet, shingles, laths, pickets, &c.
BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3, red deals
BALTIC G. and T. boards, 1¼, 1, ⅞, ¾ and ⅝ inch
DOORS, SASHES, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c. on hand and made to order
GALVANIZED plain and corrugated iron, ridging, spouting, ¾ and 1 inch galvanized water pipe and fittings
CEMENT, best Portland, and Keene's cement, plaster, & SHEET LEAD and zinc, assorted sizes
DRAIN PIPES, all sizes; chimney pots; paving tiles fire and building bricks, &c.
TURNERY of every description, in cedar and pine.
Timber delivered by steam launch to any part of the harbour or Parramatta river.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont, 483, George-street, and 7, Parramatta-st.

CEDAR.—A prime stock of seasoned CEDAR, at GALLAGHER and FOX'S 74, Campbell-street.

BRITISH PLATE and Sheet Glass Warehouse.—The largest and best assorted stock in the colony. Oils, Leads, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, &c. JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens), 255, George-street.

PALING, extra wide and stout; Hardwood, 6 feet long, for SALE. J. H. YOUNG, 66, Sussex-street.

GOSPEL OAK Corrugated IRON, 9 and 10 feet, 24 and 26 gauge. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

SLATES and SLATE SLABS for urinals, Cement, Sheet Lead, Zinc. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

MARBLE and SLATE CHIMNEYPIECES, new designs, just landed. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

BRICKS for SALE, 35s per M., at kiln. J. Kemsley, Petersham; or J. W. Watkin, Temperance Hall.

150,000 FEET T. and G. Kauri Boards assorted sizes, 9 x 1 in. to 18 x 3, 6 x 4 to 24 x 6; Deck Planking, 6 x 1¼ to 3 in.; 5 x 1¼ to 3 in. Kauri. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

LIME. LIME.—Fresh Marble Lime, constant stocks; also Portland Cement, best. Depot, 8, King-street.

G. O. and Orb, plain and corrugated Iron, Lead and Lead Pipe. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

CAST Iron Plunge Baths and Sinks, with overflows, cheap. JAMES A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HAWKES and COMPANY,
(Successors to BUCHAN THOMSON),
33, Bligh-street, and 64, Hunter-street,
Coach Proprietors, Livery and Let-out Stables.
Wedding and Pleasure Parties supplied on liberal terms.
Good Hacks for hire.

AMERICAN Buggies, Harness, and Whips, best makers. Barron, Moxham, and Co., 50, Clarence-st.

FOR SALE or Hire, good Buggy and Saddle HORSE. H. W. STATHAM, 179, Pitt-street.

PATENT SAFETY and HARNESS for SALE, a bargain, £15. Dog and Duck Inn, George-street.

FOR SALE, first-class gentleman's SADDLE and BRIDLE. Maker, SIMPSON, 8, Oxford-street.

FOR SALE, good butcher's COB and Set Safety HARNESS. HODGES, St. Peters.

PAIR first-class Bay Buggy Horses, £30; Chest. showy Hack, £12; Bay Buggy Horse, £15. Knight.

NEW Covered Waggonet, pair Horses, and Harness, £65; single Buggy, £15; Spring-cart, £14. Knight.

BUGGY Sociable, £45; double-seated Hooded Buggy, £18; Tray Buggy, £25. Knight, Castlereagh-st.

LIGHT Hooded Phaeton, first-class order, £35; double Buggy Harness, £8; single, £3. KNIGHT.

CUTUNDER Sociable BUGGY, quiet bay Horse, and Harness, 40 guineas. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

PAIR Buggy HORSES, American WAGGONETTE and Harness, £65. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

2 HEAVY Draught HORSES, £30; good HACK, for saddle and harness, £8. GIBSON'S.

CAPITAL Pair-horse BREAK, £35; superior DOG-CART, £25. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

SELLING OFF.—4 superior sets pair horse carriage Harness, very cheap; also, English safety cab Harness; Buggy Harness, new and old; Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Clothing. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a good 2-wheel SOCIABLE, carries 6, and set plated HARNESS. Triggs, Castlereagh-st.

BUGGIES of all kinds, Sociables, Waggonettes, Hansoms, Pagnel Carts, &c. T. MOORE, Oxford-st.

FOR SALE, a box DRAY, cheap. Apply to John Williams, 365, Kent-st., between Market & King sts.

WANTED to buy HANSOM CAB. Apply Haining and Schimel, 295, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a SOCIABLE, or Waggonette, for one horse or a pair; must be stylish and well built; also, a pair of buggy or carriage HORSES, used to town. Address Box 90, Post Office.

COAL FIREWOOD, ETC.

COAL, by the ton or cargo, at reduced rates. Sydney and Newcastle Fuel Co., Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, 150 tons best screened Newcastle COAL. WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

BUTCHERING BUSINESS for SALE, corner of King and Kent streets, together with Lease and Fixings; satisfactory reasons for leaving. Possession 31st January if required. Apply to R. CURTIS.

HALF INTEREST in lucrative and well established Agency BUSINESS, £160, easily worked, and few expenses. Can be profitably extended in several branches. Open till Saturday. K. T., General Post Office.

FOR SALE, PARTNERSHIP in profitable business, £100. Advertiser leaving Sydney. Partner, G. P. O.

HOTELS for SALE, all prices. W. T. MUSTON and CO., 106, King-street.

FOR SALE, City HOTEL, £250; trade, £25; easy rental. MOSS and CO., 410, George-st., over Hurley's.

FOR SALE, City HOTEL, £290; trade, £30; easy lease, easy rental. MOSS and CO., over Hurley's.

FOR SALE, HOTELS, from £60 to £5500. To respectable persons liberal assistance will be given. For full particulars as to repayment, &c., apply to MOSS and CO., 410, George-street, near King-street.

BUSINESS for SALE, in leading part, tremendous profits, £65. Hacket and Co., 185, Elizabeth-st.

HOTELS and Boarding-houses, pick of city and suburbs, £90 to £3000. 106, Elizabeth-street.

HOTELS, £200, £300, £400, best locality, approved trade, assistance. Lewis and Co., Mort's-passage.

FOR SALE, the principal HOTEL, in a Northern River Town, with Stock, Furniture, License, &c., doing a large trade. The proprietor wishing to retire, offers an opportunity rarely met with. Freehold. A sure fortune to be made.

The fullest information from

BROWNJOHN and CO., Bell's-chambers, Pitt-st.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For SALE, the BUSINESS lately carried on by Mr. Hall, on the Botany Road. Apply to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

HOTELS, special bargains, in best parts of the city. BATE, MUSTON, and CO., 213, Pitt-street.

BUSINESS, clearing over £3 weekly profits. GRANVILLE, op. Public school, Paddington. Price, £50.

FOR SALE, first-class city HOTEL, with splendid billiard table; price, £325. JOSEPH, 145, King-st.

HOTELS for SALE, city and suburbs, from £100 to £6000; assistance given. Joseph, 145, King-st.

FOR SALE, Hotel, clearing £2000 a year, near Theatre, bargain. For particulars apply T. Butts, 129, King-st.

FOR SALE, snug corner HOTEL, Woolloomooloo, £180; bar trade, £25 to £30. T. Butts, 129, King-st.

FOR SALE, by Tender, the LEASE and GOODWILL of a small Grocery Business in one of the best positions in the city. To small capitalists the above is a chance seldom or never to be met with. For particulars, apply LENEHAN, BROTHERS, 639, George-street, Sydney.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE CITY INVESTMENTS.—Freeholds, good Titles.—Central old established Hotel, and 2 well-built Brick 7-roomed Houses; rental, £4 5s per week; £2050. Also 2 very neat 7-roomed Brick Houses, hall, balcony, verandahs, &c., within 25 minutes walk of General Post Office; £1250; rental, £2 10s per week. Also neat well-built 5-roomed Brick House Surry Hills; £330. H. E. SHORTER, Conveyancer, 174, Pitt-street.

HOUSE for SALE, new, six rooms, gas, plenty water, easy terms. G. Kilminster, Ocean-st., Woollahra.

FOR SALE, on very easy terms, compact and valuable FARM and ORCHARD, close to a railway station. This property, in the hands of a thoroughly practical man, would be a fortune in a few years.

Full particulars, with cards to view, from

BROWNJOHN and CO., Bell's-chambers, Pitt-st.

BURWOOD.—For SALE, a corner Block of LAND, adjoining the English Church, having a frontage of 132 feet to the Burwood Road and 310 feet to Want-street. The whole of the land has been trenched, and planted with orange trees, all of which are in full bearing. Also several Blocks of Land, within two minutes' walk of station. Apply to Mr. A. KERN, Burwood; or to JOHN WILLIAMS, Exchange, Sydney.

£200 WILL purchase Brick-built COTTAGE 4 rooms, &c. J. G. Read, 494, Geo.-st.

JAMES PRINGLE, 137, Pitt-street, has for SALE—
Pretty brick freehold Cottage, hall, &c., Redfern, £350
Brick House, balcony, verandah, hall land 30 x 150, £450
Redmire Estate, 3½ acres Land, fenced £150
Brick Houses, Paddington, rents 22s 6d week, £400
2 Houses, Surry Hills, £375; £300 may remain at 8 p. cent.
12-acre Farm, Ryde, £200; £100 may remain at 8 p. cent.
House, 8 large rooms, Surry Hills, hall, slated, £600
Good city Property, near Hyde Park, cheap, £1600
Cottage, stabling, sheds, &c., Waterloo, only £125.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

NORTHERN EXCHANGE, GLEN INNES

600 STORE CATTLE
200 FAT BULLOCKS.
EDWARD JONES

has received instructions from T. G. Rusden, Esq., Shannon Vale, to sell by private contract,

600 Store Bullocks, three and four years.
200 Fat Bullocks.
Delivery in March.

The Shannon Vale cattle are well bred, good frames, and have the reputation of fattening quickly.

Also, on the Richmond,
1000 Store Bullocks, 2 to 4 years.
500 Cows, 2 to 7 years, proportionate.

Terms, and all particulars, to be obtained at the North Exchange, Glen Innes.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

Large fattening Station, Western district
Estate near Braidwood, 6000 acres, highly improved
Numerous other Properties both in New South Wales and Queensland.

Also, the following stock:—
2400 first-class store Bullocks } from the noted "Tabulam"
1000 splendid Heifers } station, Clarence River
800 Bullocks, Richmond River
Store Sheep and Cattle, in New South Wales and Queensland, various lots
First-class Bulls, in various localities.
GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, 271, George-street.

THE LAND,

British and Foreign Gleanings on Agriculture.

Pastoral News of New South Wales and the Colonies. Agricultural Societies, Metropolitan and Provincial.

HORTICULTURE, THE GARDEN;
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
Hunter-street, Sydney.
To be had of all News Agents.
Subscription: 5s. per quarter.

AUCTION SALES.

SALES Daily, at Wooller's Horse Bazaar, Pitt-st., at 11 o'clock, Horses, carts, buggies, &c.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.

Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Fresh Country Horse.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. W. G. Yeates to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

A bay gelding, broken to saddle and harness.

STAGHOUNDS.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. will sell by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, on SATURDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Thoroughbred staghound (imported), 5 years old
Half-bred ditto, 2 years old.
On view THIS DAY.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from H. M. Fulton, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock sharp,

100 prime fat lambs.
Terms, cash.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from J. Arndell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY, January 31, at 11 o'clock,

1510 prime fat sheep.
Terms, cash.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from H. Newcomen, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,

200 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his famous Angledool station.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Messrs. G. A. and P. Mein to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,

100 head of really prime and weighty fat cows, in lots, the pick of the draft, from their Booroomа station.

SULLIVAN AND SIMPSON have received instructions from John Healy, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,

120 head of really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Terminus, at 9 o'clock,

Hay and straw by the truck, maize, potatoes, &c.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Calves, lambs, pigs, suckers.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
80 coops poultry, of all kinds.
At half-past 1 o'clock.

The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll butter, keg butter, and cheese, from the best dairies in the Southern districts; superior corn-fed bacon and hams, 100 cases fresh eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1441801

AUCTION SALES.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, 9 o'clock,
Hay and straw, by the truck
Bathurst bale hay and straw
260 bags of corn
Pumpkins, potatoes, &c.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at their Yards, 683, George-street, THIS DAY, half-past 12 o'clock;
88 coops of fat poultry
76 cases of eggs
Keg and roll butter
Fat and store pigs
Sucking pigs
20 fat calves
Bacon, cheese, honey, &c., &c.

C. R. BEDWELL and CO. will sell, at the Railway, THIS DAY,
Hay, maize, potatoes, turnips, &c.
At Produce Depot, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock, calves and pigs. 11.30, carcase pork, suckers, poultry, eggs, bacon, cheese, &c.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from John Bailey, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock, 30 prime corn-fed porkers.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, maize, &c.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, and poultry of every description.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, honey, lard, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, fruit, &c.

33 prime fat calves, from C. Clynch, Esq.

J. S. PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, Hay and straw.
At 10 o'clock, Maize, potatoes, and pumpkins.
At the Sydney Produce Mart, 701, George-street, at 12 o'clock, 20 prime fat lambs, calves, corn-fed pigs, suckers, turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, pigeons, birds, rabbits, potatoes, onions, grapes, apples, fruit.
At 2 o'clock, Roll and keg butter, 80 cases eggs, superior quality; 20 cases cheese, hams, bacon, lard, honey, wax, hair, hides, skins, &c.

DENT and HOSKIN will sell by auction, at Redfern Station, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, Hay and straw.
At 10 o'clock—Pumpkins, maize, &c., &c.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, the 28th instant, at 10.30 a.m., Hides, calfskins.
At 2.30 p.m.,
Casks tallow.

IVORY BLACK. IVORY BLACK. IVORY BLACK.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
25 casks ivory black.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock,
Hides, horse hides
Hair, horns, bones, beeswax
Kangaroo and wallaby skins.
And, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at the Sale Rooms of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 28th January, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS DAY, at 10, Hides, &c.; and at 2.30, Casks tallow.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, 10.30, Hides, &c.; 2.30, Tallow.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY (Friday), 28th January, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, hair, horns, bones, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks of tallow.
Terms, cash.

New and Secondhand Clothing, Drapery, Boots, Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, Commission Agents, &c.

On MONDAY, 31st January, at 11 o'clock.

EXTENSIVE SALE of ELEGANT and USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, removed from the residence of Captain Burns (who is leaving for Europe), Burwood, to the Bazaar, for convenience of sale.

Richly-cut Glass
China Tea, Dessert, and Dinner Services
Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery, by the best makers
Magnificent PIANOFORTE, by Collard and Collard
ENGLISH DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in green and pink satin
Oval and Shaped GILT PIER GLASSES
HANDSOME WALNUT CHIFFONIERES, plate-glass back and doors, marble slab
Walnut-shaped TABLES, CANTERBURIES, Whatnot, &c.
BRUSSELS CARPETS, Floorcloth
OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, Water colours
Mahogany DINING-ROOM SUITE, in morocco
Bagatelle Table, complete
MASSIVE Mahogany Telescope Dining Table
Ditto SIDEBOARD, Chiffonieres
Handsome TUBULAR BEDSTEADS, Palliasses, Hair Mattresses, Curtains, Blankets, Sheets, and Counterpanes
ELEGANT MARBLE-SLAB WASHSTAND, with Tables and Glass to match
Mahogany DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES, plate-glass doors
Marble-slab Toilet Glasses
Cedar Chest Drawers, Linen Presses
Garden Roller and Tools
Kitchen Utensils, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Captain Burns, in consequence of his departure for Europe, to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 31st January, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The whole of his household furniture, &c.

On view on Saturday and morning of sale.

SATURDAY, 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 112, Harrington-street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects, comprising tables, chairs, horsehair sofa, pictures, bedsteads, chest of drawers, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.

THIS DAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his rooms, 149, King-street East,
Household furniture, comprising tables, chairs, pictures, secretary, iron and wood bedsteads, bedding, 3 chests drawers, sofas, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.
Office furniture, desks, pigeon-holes, office stove, &c.
Ice chest, wheelbarrow, sewing-machines, bath, fancy goods, clocks, and sundries.
In Insolvent Estate of Henry Eckhouse,
Gold stop-watch, chain, locket, and diamond pin.

Under Bill of Sale, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp.

Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of
Winfield's Brass Bedstead, Palliasses, and Mattress
Payten and Payten's Iron Bedstead and Bedding
Wood Bedsteads and Bedding
Pier and Toilet Glasses, H. H. Couches and Chairs
Chests Drawers; Loo, Dining, and Toilet Tables
Sofas, Couches, Safes, Washstands, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp.
The above.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 3 o'clock, New and second-hand clothing, boots, books, and sundries.

THIS DAY, Friday, 28th January, at 2 o'clock.

On the Premises, Victoria-street, near Butler's-steps.

Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of Tubular Iron Bedsteads, Palliasses, H. H. Mattress, H. H. Chairs, Couches, Easy Chair, Pier Glass, Whatnot, Loo, Dining, and other Tables, Chests Drawers, Washstands, Sofas, Carpets, Hearthrugs, Engravings, Wax Flowers, Singer's Sewing-machine, Cooking Utensils, and Sundries.

DUNN and LISTER have received instructions from Mrs. T. Hilliard to sell by auction, on the premises, Victoria-street, near Butler's-steps, THIS DAY, 28th January,
The above, without reserve.

Important to Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

Continuation of the Unreserved Sale of
ORIGINAL PACKAGES OF
SHIRTS
CLOTHING
HATS, &c.
Now landing ex St. Osyth and Palawan.

THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
20 Cases of Christy's and other hats, as under—
L over BL in diamond.
2535—142 drab felt leader hats
2536—144 same
2537—180 felt hats, assorted
144 black witney alma caps
2547—144 men's assorted French felts, 2 Nos.
CT.
198— 96 black stiff felt, 2 eyelets each side
199-200— 2 cases same
201— 97 drab stiff felt, 2 eyelets
202— 1 case same
203— 96 black ditto, super
204— 96 drab ditto, ditto
178— 96 black ditto, ditto
180— 96 black ditto, ditto
181— 96 ditto, ditto
182— 96 drab ditto
183— 96 black ditto
189— 96 ditto, ditto.
Diamond,
2 serons Panama hats
4 cases shirts, from the celebrated house of M'Intyre, Hogg and Co., as under:—
A in diamond over B.
4— 20 dozen fancy twilled angola crimean shirts
5— 6 ditto all wool fancy wove ditto
10 ditto tweed ditto
7— 10 ditto fancy wove angola ditto
10 ditto oxford ditto
8— 22 ditto fancy wove ditto.
6 cases gent.'s superior clothing, from the well-known manufacturers Wathen, Gardener, and Co., viz.:—
JM conjoined.
1— 61 pairs gent.'s fancy tweed trousers, FF
2— 60 ditto ditto
3— 69 ditto ditto
4— 69 ditto ditto
5— 58 ditto ditto
6— 58 ditto ditto.
Packages to be charged half invoice price.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

TURKEY SPONGES
UNFRAMED OLEOGRAPHS and ENGRAVINGS
DITTO LITHOGRAPHS and CHROMOS.
RICH FRAMED OLEOGRAPHS
CONCERTINAS
BOOKS and PERIODICALS
IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY
REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES
FANCY GOODS.

On TUESDAY next, 1st February, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next,
20 cases of the above.
Particulars in Monday's issue.

FRIDAY, January 28.

Catholic Religious and Secular Books, just landed ex Coldstream, from New York.

To Booksellers, Clergymen, Schools, and the Public generally.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. O'Dond and Co. to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of religious and other works from the celebrated American publishers, Messrs. D. and J. Sadlier and Co., of New York, among which will be found most of the Catholic religious works in general demand, the whole of which will be sold without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Catalogues are now ready, and can be obtained on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, January 28.

Important Sale of Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Brushware, Cutlery, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, January 28,
11 packages fancy goods, &c., comprising
Table cutlery, hair brushes
Gosnell's perfumery, I.R. goods, purses
Albums, toys, dolls, assorted aluminium jewellery
Meerschaum and briar pipes, stationery, glassware, &c.
Tobacconists goods, walking sticks
Electro-plated ware, brushware
Toilet soaps, fancy baskets
Cut glass lustres and vases
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY NEXT, 29th January, at 11 a.m.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
MAGNIFICENT PARISIAN FURNITURE,
of
a Very Costly Description.

BUHL and MARQUETERIE INLAID
of the Periods
of
LOUIS QUATORZE
LOUIS QUINZE
LOUIS SEIZE,
comprising
Fair Superb BUHL INLAID CENTRE TABLES.

Handsome BUHL INLAID CABINET.

Elegant BUHL INLAID JARDINIERE.

Superb MARQUETERIE INLAID CENTRE TABLE.

Magnificent MARQUETERIE INLAID CABINET.

Exquisite WRITING TABLE, EBONY INLAID.

Beautiful CABINET, ditto ditto.

MAHOGANY WRITING TABLES
Ditto Cylinder ditto
Ditto Sliding Front

MAGNIFICENT Gilt Fernery, with Zinc Pan and Marble Slab.

Also,
CROQUET SEATS fitted with Awnings, quite new to the colony.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 29th January, at 11 a.m.,
SUPERB SELECTION OF FRENCH FURNITURE in BUHL and MARQUETERIE INLAID.
. Will be open to inspection from 9 a.m. on Friday next.

Preliminary Notice.

At QUIRANG, EDGECLIFF ROAD, WOOLLAHRA, the residence of the Hon. JOHN FRAZER, M.L.C., in consequence of his intended departure for Europe.

Highly Important and most attractive Unreserved Sale
of
the whole of the Valuable OIL PAINTINGS
WORKS of ART
MARBLE STATUARY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at Quirang, Edgecliff Road, on an early day,
The above.
Full particulars will be published, and catalogues issued.

MONDAY, January 31, at 11 a.m.

At "MARSOULAN," ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE, near ST. THOMAS CHURCH.

The residence of JOHN LIVING, Esq.

IMPORTANT SALE
of
VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, comprising—
RICHLY CUT GLASS
CHOICE CHINA
BEST QUALITY ELECTROPLATE
Dining-room and Drawing-room and Bedroom Furniture
BRILLIANT toned Walnut Cottage PIANOFORTE, full compass, by Collard and Collard
PATENT MANGLE, by Nicolls
Kitchen Utensils and sundries.

To private Gentlemen furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and Commission Agents.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from John Living, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, "Marsulan," St. Leonards, North Shore, on MONDAY, 31st January, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
. Catalogues are in course of preparation.

FRIDAY, 28th January, at 11 a.m.

At No. 166, ALBERTO-TERRACE, Darlinghurst Road.

The residence of F. H. DUDLEY PEGUS, Esq.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE
of
the whole of the Superb
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
Comprising
RICHLY CUT and ENGRAVED GLASS
Choice Handpainted China
HANDSOME Limoges Porcelain DINNER SERVICE
Ditto BRUSSELS CARPETS and Hearth Rugs
First-class Electro-plate
MASSIVE Spanish Mahogany DINING TABLE
HANDSOME ditto ditto Sideboard
REAL MOROCCO Covered Dining-room Suite, Spanish mahogany frames
MASSIVE HALL FURNITURE
ELEGANT Walnut Wood DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, covered with RICH CRIMSON SATIN, consisting of comfortable Lounge, Easy Chair, Victoria Chair, and 6 single Chairs
POWERFUL TONED PIANOFORTE, in handsome Walnut Case
SUPERB Marble Slab Top Walnut CHIFFONIERE, plate-glass back and doors
HANDSOME shaped Walnut Centre Table, &c.
MASSIVE IRON BEDSTEADS, Palliasses, Mattresses, and Bedding
Large Mahogany WARDROBE
PATENT MANGLE, by Nicoll
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Commission Agents, and General Dealers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from F. H. Dudley Pegus, Esq., who is leaving for England, to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 166, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road, THIS DAY, 28th January, at 11 a.m.,
The whole of the SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Terms, cash.
. Catalogues obtainable at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
. Intending Purchasers are requested to inspect the Furniture before commencement of sale,
HOUSE TO BE LET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Important Sale valuable Household Furniture, Glassware, choice Oil Paintings and Engravings by the first masters, at the residence of the Rev. John Graham, Antrim Villa, Potts Point, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.
. The whole on view to intending purchasers from 9 a.m. THIS DAY.

Catalogues on application.
L. E. THRELKELD, Auctioneer.
Friday, 28th January.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNRIVALLED Collection of GENUINE OIL-PAINTINGS, Choice WATER COLOURS, and Elegant PROOF ENGRAVINGS, after the BEST MASTERS, for Unreserved SALE, THIS MORNING, at the Residence of the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, Antrim Villa, Potts Point.
On view at 9 o'clock THIS DAY.
L. E. THRELKELD, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES FURNISHING, FURNITURE DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

Unreserved SALE, THIS MORNING, Friday, 28th instant,
at ANTRIM VILLA, POTTS POINT,
11 o'clock sharp.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATEDWARE, ARTICLES OF VIRTU, &c., &c.
L. E. THRELKELD, City Mart.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

The Peruvian Barque ADELA, 355 tons register, carries a large cargo, and could be sent to sea at a small outlay for repairs.

This well-constructed vessel was built at Copenhagen for the Swedish Government, every timber, plank, and bolt being of the best description. She is a fast sailer, is well fitted with sails and stores.
Inventory at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Vessel now lying in Farm Cove, where intending buyers are invited to inspect.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 3rd February,
at the City Mart,
without reserve,

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, February 3, at 11 o'clock,
The Peruvian barque ADELA, 355 tons register, carries a very large cargo, now lying off Farm Cove, where buyers are invited to thoroughly inspect her.
This vessel is for unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

QUEENSLAND SAWN PINE.

The entire cargo of the Schooners Lucy and Adelaide, comprising 75,000 feet.

POSITIVE UNRESERVED Sale at Market Wharf.

TUESDAY, February 1, at 3 p.m.

By Order of the Shippers.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, on TUESDAY, February 1, at 3,
The entire cargo, as follows:—

Planed and T. and G.	Rough.
8 x ¾	10 x 1
8 x ¾	12 x ¾
8 x ¾	12 x ¾
8 x 1	14 x 1
Planed and Sided.	16 x 1
12 x 1	18 x ¾
14 x 1	18 x 1

The Auctioneer desires to call particular attention to this parcel, being one of the finest ever offered in the Sydney market.
Terms liberal.

PINDER, BOURNE, and CO.'S IRONSTONE CHINA and EARTHENWARE.

A small and select Shipment of their BEST Goods.
Ex North Riding.
55 Packages.

UNRESERVED Sale on TUESDAY, February 1,
at the City Mart,
by order of the Agents, Messrs. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

The Shipment embraces
ASSORTED PLATES, Ceres, Pink Lines, Pheasants, Foliage
COVER DISHES, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto
BAKERS and MEAT DISHES, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto
TEA and COFFEE SETS, in variety
JUGS, IRISH TEAS, in all modern patterns.
Also an excellent Parcel of
TOILET SERVICES and Chamber Requisites.

The Goods are now on view.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, February 1, at 11 o'clock,
PG in diamond over PB, ex North Riding,
"55 packages PINDER, BOURNE, and CO.'S ironstone china and earthenware—a most marketable shipment, and of the best quality.
Catalogues will be issued.
This parcel is well worthy the attention of the earthenware trade of Sydney and country.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Terms liberal.

Schooner THOMAS AND HENRY.

Positive Unreserved Sale, at the CITY MART,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
This handy little vessel is well and favourably known in this port as one of the finest carrying crafts on the coast,
55 tons register,
and carries 70 tons on a light draught of water.
Now lying at the Baltic Wharf.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
The fine schooner THOMAS AND HENRY, 55 tons register, well found in sails and gear.
Also, a PUNT to be sold with the above.
Is in the market for positive sale.
Terms liberal.

THIS DAY, Friday, 28th January,
at 11 o'clock,
at ANTRIM VILLA, POTTS POINT.

Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising Dining, Drawing, and Bedroom Furniture, Valuable Oil Paintings, Water-colours, Chromos, and Proof Engravings, Platedware, &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Commission Agents, and General Dealers.

L. E. THRELKELD has been favoured with instructions from the Rev. John Graham to sell by auction, at his residence, Antrim Villa, Potts Point, THIS DAY, January 28, at 11 o'clock,
MASSIVE mahogany dining table
HANDSOME carved SIDEBOARD, plate-glass back
MOROCCO dining-room suite
WALNUT drawing-room suite
WALNUT oval loo table
HANDSOME China dinner services
Ditto hand-painted dessert service
CUT GLASSWARE
CHOICE hand-painted china
PIANO, by Evan Llewellyn
HANDSOME tubular iron bedsteads
Ditto mahogany chest drawers
Ditto ditto bookcases
BEST QUALITY single and double horsehair mattresses and palliasses, &c.
ELEGANT MAHOGANY DRESSING GLASS
Ditto ditto marble-top washstand
Choice china toilet sets
Single and double washstands and services
PLATEDWARE
OIL PAINTINGS
WATER-COLOURS
PROOF ENGRAVINGS
CHROMOS
Laundry and kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

☞ The whole will be on view THIS MORNING, at 9 a.m. Intending purchasers are invited inspection prior to the sale.
. Catalogues may be obtained at the City Mart, or at Antrim Villa.
Terms at sale.

LIVERPOOL SALT,
Now landing by order of the Consignees.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, January 28, at 11 o'clock,
310 sacks Liverpool salt.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

MADAGASCAR MATS.

Vacoa Mats.

On account of those concerned.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, January 28 at 11 o'clock,
60 bundles, packets, and mats—about 3000.

FINE FRESH BRAN.

Now landing
Ex Woonoona from Adelaide.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by auction at the Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, January 28, at 11 o'clock,
248 bags finest Adelaide bran.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

SUGARS.
Bright Grainy Counters and Rations, in Small Pockets.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, January 28, at 11 o'clock,
7 508 pockets bright grainy sugars.
In lots to suit the trade.
Terms liberal.

CIRCULAR SAW BENCH
Sugar Mill, Crab Winches
Rod and Bar Iron, Boiler Plate
Scrap Iron, &c.

At the Stores of Messrs. Drysdale, Brothers, and Roberts, New Pitt-street.

By order of Mrs. Penny.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Drysdale, Brothers, and Roberts, New Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
16 lots assorted bar and rod iron
6 lots plate iron, assorted
1 lots scrap iron
A quantity of bolts, nuts, and rivets
One 10-cwt. Avery's weighing machine
One lot steel, assorted
One iron circular saw bench, with saws and belting
One 15-horse power steam winch, double cylinder, breaks, &c., complete, with tubular boiler.
One double and one single purchase crab winch, both in first-class order.

SCROGGIE'S BOTTLED ALE.
Ex Benmore from London.

By order of the Consignees.

On account of the concerned.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, January 28, at 11 o'clock,
L—107 casks, each 4 dozen, Scroggie's ale, with all faults, if any, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 28th instant.

BALMAIN.
At the Residence of Mr. J. A. HOCKNELL, Louisa Road, Birch Grove, near the residence of the Hon. J. Montefiore,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects
Very first-class SAILING BOAT, fitted complete, with double suit of Sails.
Without reserve.
Superior Drawing-room Suite
Loo and Occasional Tables, Music Canterbury
H. H. Couch and Chairs
Chiffonieres, Pictures
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Platedware, Cutlery, Glass, &c.
Carpets, Fenders, and Irons
Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, &c.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed by Mr. J. A. Hocknell to sell by auction, at his residence, Balmain, as above, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, WITHOUT RESERVE,
The whole of the nearly new household furniture and effects.
Also,
Very splendidly fitted sailing boat, complete, with two new suits of sails, oars, rowlocks, &c.
Terms, cash.

On view THIS DAY, and the morning of sale.

To STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSEMEN COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, and others.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF NEW SHIPMENTS of CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.,
at the Bank Auction Rooms,
on
TUESDAY next, the 1st February, at 11 o'clock, consisting of—
Now landing
ex Cairnbulg,
50 packages splendidly ASSORTED GLASSWARE.
Ex Isle of Erin,
88 crates Staffordshire goods, direct from the potteries.
Ex Cross Hill,
27 crates Lipscomb's brown ware.
In all 165 PACKAGES.
Full particulars in Saturday's issue.
CAREY, GILLES, and CO., Auctioneers.

PRELIMINARY.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, in a few days (as soon as landed),
48 cases fancy goods, cutlery, china, glass, platedware, dessert services, ornaments, tortoiseshell goods, brushware, &c., &c.
Full particulars in a few days.

ABSOLUTE SALE BY AUCTION,
at the Pulteney Hotel, Tempe, Cook's River Road,
on SATURDAY, 29th January, at 3 o'clock.

BATE, MUSTON, and CO. have received instructions from T. S. Harwood, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the above date, the following valuable properties,
That snug residence, called Violet Cottage, allotment 2 roods more or less, situated in Union-street, Tempe, close to Cook's River Road, containing 4 rooms, with outbuildings, coach-house, stable, shrubbery, large flower and fruit garden, with choice fruit trees and vines in full bearing, together with the FURNITURE as it now stands, of which inventory will be produced at sale. Title, Torrens' Act.
Also, a 4-roomed detached verandah COTTAGE, Campbell-street, Tempe, Cook's River, with fine sea view, and standing on allotment having 31 feet frontage, by a depth of 99 feet, being allotment 21 of section No. 1 on plan of Tempe.
Also, a splendid BLOCK of LAND, consisting of 3 acres 24 perches, being lots 29, 30, and 31 of section 2 on plan, each having a frontage to Illawarra-street of 175 links, by a depth of 600 links. These allotments are in close proximity to the Tempe Hotel, and as the projected railway to Illawarra passes the property, its value is greatly enhanced.
The Properties will be shown to intending purchasers by calling at Violet Cottage.
Plan may be seen and full particulars obtained at our office, 213, Pitt-street.
Terms, half cash.

A SMALL COTTAGE, LAMBERT-STREET, CAMPERDOWN.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd February, at half-past 11 o'clock,
A small two-roomed cottage, on land having 24 feet frontage to Lambert-street, by a depth of 92 feet, now in the possession of Mr. James Geach.
Title, freehold and satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

COLCHESTER-TERRACE, STANLEY-STREET.

P. N. TREBECK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, corner of George and Margaret streets, on WEDNESDAY, 9th February, at 11 o'clock,
Three faithfully-built two-story houses, Nos. 51, 53, and 55, being a portion of the favourite property known as Colchester-terrace, situate in Stanley-street, in close proximity to Hyde Park and the Domain. They are built of brick, on massive stone foundations, covered with slate, and consist of drawing, dining, and three comfortable bed rooms, with kitchen, &c.; verandahs and balconies.
The houses are for ABSOLUTE SALE, as the proprietor is leaving the colony per the St. Osyth. They are in perfect order, and are ALWAYS OCCUPIED by respectable tenants.
Capitalists seeking for a sterling investment in a rising neighbourhood are invited to inspect the property. Cards to view may be obtained from P. N. TREBECK, Land Sale Rooms, George and Margaret streets.

FIVE ALLOTMENTS LAND
FRONTING THE BOULEVARDE, THE NEW CANTERBURY ROAD, and GAMBLING-STREET, LEWISHAM ESTATE, PETERSHAM.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, on the Ground,
5 allotments of land having frontages to the BOULEVARDE, New Canterbury Road, and Gambling-street, being lots 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 of section 3.
Terms at sale.
NO RESERVE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
POSITIVE CLEARANCE SALE
of the
BALANCE of the LEWISHAM ESTATE,
also
Commodious FAMILY RESIDENCE, and three VILLA RESIDENCES, fronting the Boulevarde, Petersham.

Tickets for train and omnibus can be obtained from the auctioneer, W. Pritchard, 143, Pitt-street.
Terms very liberal.
Luncheon provided.

W. PRITCHARD.

TO-MORROW, Saturday.

ELEGANT FAMILY RESIDENCE on the BOULEVARDE, PETERSHAM, at 3 o'clock.
THREE SPLENDID COTTAGES, fronting the BOULEVARDE, half-past 3 o'clock.
ALLOTMENTS of LAND, LEWISHAM ESTATE, at 4 o'clock, viz.:—

SECTION 2.—2 Allotments	New Canterbury Road and the Boulevarde.
SECTION 3.—7 ditto	
SECTION 4.—35 ditto	Eltham-street, the Boulevarde, and Denison Road.
SECTION 5.—6 ditto	Denison Road.
SECTION 6.—8 ditto	Denison Road.

&c., &c., &c
Terms very liberal.
Luncheon provided.
Remember TO-MORROW, Saturday, the 29th January, at 3 o'clock, half-past 3, and 4 o'clock. This will be the last opportunity of securing land in this favourite suburb.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
of the Balance of the
LEWISHAM ESTATE,
PETERSHAM,
near the Railway Line.
will take place TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, on the Ground, at half-past 3 o'clock.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, on the ground, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 29th January, at half-past 3 o'clock,
The balance of the allotments in the Lewisham Estate.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE.
GENTEEL FAMILY RESIDENCES,
on the BOULEVARDE,
LEWISHAM ESTATE,
PETERSHAM.
Also,
Several Allotments of LAND, splendidly situated near the
RAILWAY LINE.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, on the ground, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 29th January, at 3 o'clock.

Harrison's large omnibus will leave the Office of the Auctioneer, 143, Pitt-street, 2.15, to convey intending buyers to the ground; and free tickets for special railway carriages can be obtained from the auctioneer for those who prefer travelling by rail.
Terms at sale.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE, PETERSHAM.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mr. F. Layt, in consequence of his intended departure for Europe, to sell by public auction, on the ground, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 29th January, at 3 o'clock,
A most convenient and commodious family residence, situated on the BOULEVARD, LEWISHAM ESTATE, Petersham. The land has a frontage of 72 feet to the BOULEVARD, by a depth of 241 feet.
The house is newly erected and built of Fowler's pressed bricks (struck joints), on stone foundation, slated roof. The hall, pantry, verandahs, and hearths are paved with ornamental tiles, the plastering of a very superior character, and the drawing-room ceiling is finished with superior ornamental enrichments. The whole of the rooms are thoroughly ventilated, and finished in a superior manner of the very best materials, and fitted up with all modern conveniences in the best style. The house contains drawing-room, dining-room, three bedrooms, library, servants', bath, and store rooms; washhouse with copper boiler, stabling and coachhouse, and large brick tank.
Petersham title.

COTTAGE AND ALLOTMENT OF LAND,
BELLO RETIRO ESTATE,
NEWTOWN,
near the mansion and property of Mrs. Dickson and F. Goodsell, Esq.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, 31st January, at 4 o'clock,
A substantially brick-built cottage, on stone foundation, containing 4 rooms, &c., verandah in front, and having a frontage to Lord-street.
Also,
Several allotments of land, having a frontage to the Edgeware Road, Maria and Lord streets.

FREEHOLD COTTAGES,
and
ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
Wellington-street,
KINGSTON,
close to the Newtown Railway Station, and adjoining the property of A. Hinchcliffe, Esq.

W. PRITCHARD has been instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, Wellington-street, Kingston, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February, at 4 o'clock,
Three newly-erected cottages, built of weatherboard, on stone foundations, containing each three and four rooms respectively.
Also,
Several allotments of land.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

THE LEWISHAM LAND SALE,
PETERSHAM.
takes place TO-MORROW,
on the GROUND,
at half-past 3 o'clock.
TERMS MOST LIBERAL.
LUNCHEON PROVIDED.
Tickets for omnibus and steamer can be obtained at the Offices of the Auctioneer, W. PRITCHARD, 143, Pitt-street.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 28th January.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES,
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

CHURCH-HILL.	Five valuable building Sites, corner of Church-hill and Jamison-street, opposite Church-hill Reserve and the Scots Church. Positive sale.
CIRCULAR QUAY.	Rolfe's Timber Yard, subdivided into building allotments, fronting Alfred-street (facing the Quay), Arbitration-street, Henrietta-street, and Reiby-lane.
DARLINGHURST.	Three Houses, Nos. 78, 80, and 82, Surry-street, off Victoria-street.
SHEPHERD'S NURSERY ESTATE.	Cottage, No. 68, Shepherd-street, near Cleveland-street, and House at the rear.
WAVERLEY.	Cole's Grant, 5 acres, Denison-street, adjoining southern boundary of Hough's Mill.
STANMORE.	Site, Fotheringham-street, south of Stanmore Road, and adjoining Mrs. Grant's residence.
PARRAMATTA JUNCTION.	Lots 2 and 3 Section E. Wetherill's subdivision of land Drainwell Estate.
RYDAL.	Agricultural and Dairy Farm, Kelvin Grove, comprising 60 acres, close to the Rydal and Wallerawang Railway Stations.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY.

CHURCH HILL.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION is directed to the imperative sale, THIS DAY, of that VALUABLE CORNER BLOCK of LAND, in one or four lots, next to WENTWORTH HOUSE, and opposite the Public Reserve and ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH. For a public building, a church, a large family hotel, or for a range of first-class residences, no more choice site can be found in the city. The instructions of the Trustee are positively to realise to the best advantage, which will be carried out by selling to the highest bidder. The title is unquestionable. Full particulars can be obtained on application to William Barker, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY. THIS DAY.

IMPORTANT SALE
of that
VALUABLE BLOCK OF CITY LAND,
about ONE ACRE in extent, known as
ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD,
CIRCULAR QUAY,
subdivided into BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, fronting ALFRED-STREET (facing the Circular Quay), ARBITRATION-STREET, HENRIETTA-STREET, and REIBY-LANE, being without exception the
CHOICEST BUSINESS SITES
in the
CITY OF SYDNEY.

TITLE—GRANT FROM THE CROWN TO PRESENT VENDORS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1—Corner allotment, has the following frontages:—30 feet 7 inches to Alfred-street, Circular Quay, and 97 feet to Pitt and Henrietta streets.
LOTS—2 to 9 have each 21 feet 3 inches frontage to Alfred-street, facing the Quay, with a depth of 79 feet, extending to Henrietta-street.
LOT 10—Corner allotment 30 feet to Alfred-street, 79 feet to Arbitration-street, and 30 feet to Henrietta-street.
LOTS 12 to 20 have each 21 feet and upwards to Arbitration-street, extending back to a 20-feet lane at the rear.
LOTS 21 to 25 each have 20 feet and upwards to Henrietta-street, extending to Reiby-lane at the rear.
☞ The above are the only sites that can now be obtained at the Circular Quay, and the position for mercantile purposes is unequalled in the city.
On the completion of the great improvements at the Quay, now to be immediately commenced, which will more than quadruple the shipping accommodation, these allotments will be immensely enhanced in value, and the special attention of capitalists, merchants, warehousemen, and others is directed to this very favourable opportunity for securing sites only about 100 feet distant, by a perfectly level approach from the ships' side at the wharf.
There is now no doubt that the proposed railway extension from the Redfern station to the Circular Quay will be carried out during the year. This much called for work will favourably and most materially affect the value of all property in the locality, and more especially that now offered, as the terminus must be either on or in close proximity to the land.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms liberal.

Attractive and Important SALE of
84 VALUABLE BUILDING SITES,
on the Ground,
ROSEWARNE ESTATE,
Borough of NEWTOWN,
on SATURDAY, 29th January,
at 2 o'clock precisely.

To Investors, Capitalists, and others.

Observe the terms—2s in the £ deposit, and the balance by monthly instalments of 1s in the £, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

F. BRADLY has been favoured with instructions from William Bailey, Esq., to sell by public auction, as above,
84 most desirable allotments, situate in Laura, Commodore, Pearl, Albert, and Wells streets.
These sites are well situated, being on high ground, with natural drainage, and close to Newtown Road.
The advantages attached to this well-known and rising suburb need no comment. Suffice it to say that investors or persons speculating will reap a golden harvest when the RAILWAY into the CITY is commenced.

ADVANTAGES.
Splendid elevated ground.
Good natural drainage.
Most healthy locality.
Land daily improving in value.
Fine view and pleasant aspect.
Gas close by, and water supply shortly.
Easy access to Sydney by rail, return ticket only 3d., and 'buses continually pass the ground.
Terms to meet the views of everybody.
Refreshments provided.
'Buses leave Auctioneer's office at 1 o'clock precisely, to convey intending purchasers.
N.B.—Persons of moderate means should embrace this opportunity.
Plans can be had of the auctioneer, F. BRADLY, Land Salesman, 183, Pitt-street.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY,
on the Ground, WOOLLAHRA, at 3 o'clock,
SUBSTANTIAL PRETTY COTTAGE,
built of stone and brick, and cemented,
50 feet frontage to the Waverley Road.

F. BRADLY has received positive instructions to sell by public auction, on the above day,
A most desirable cottage, situated in the charming suburb of Waverley, having a frontage to the Waverley Road of 50 feet, by a depth right through to John-street.
Willow Cottage contains 4 good rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, also bathroom, verandahs back and front; abundant supply of water, besides 2 large corrugated iron tanks—capacity, 1500 gallons.
The garden is tastefully laid out and planted with ornamental trees and shrubs.
Title perfect.
Terms at sale.
F. BRADLY, Auctioneer and Land Salesman,
183, Pitt-street.

LIVERPOOL.

COTTAGE IN MAIN-STREET.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER is instructed by Mrs. W. Stubbs to sell by auction, on MONDAY, January 31st, at 12 noon,
A comfortable cottage, well built of good materials, containing 4 rooms, verandah back and front, kitchen, and workshop.
The land has frontage to two streets. This is situated in very best position in Liverpool, opposite Scrivener's Stores.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

T. F. CLEMENT has received instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of the late John Maxwell, Esq., of Narragal, to sell by auction, at the Royal Hotel, Bathurst, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of February, at 11 a.m.,
520 acres of really fine agricultural land, part of the Narral Estate, well watered by the Bell River.

FUNERALS.

I. O. G. T.—The Members of the Lifeboat Lodge are requested to attend the Funeral of their departed Brother, DANIEL GOODE; to move from the Liverpool Asylum, at 11 a.m., THIS (Friday) MORNING. By order of WILLIAM DRUCE, P. W. C. T.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN HANIGAN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Eveline A.; to move from the residence of her grandmother, Belgrave House, Bullanaming-street, Redfern, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ALFRED R. PULLIN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved eldest SON, Herbert A. H.; to move from the residence of his grandfather, Crown-street, near Williamstreet, Woolloomooloo, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES L. LEIGHTON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Archibald R.; to move from his residence, 30, King's-lane, off Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Oxford and George sts.

THE FRIENDS and Acquaintances of Mrs. WILLIAM BENNETT are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, Wentworthplace, off Phillip-street, at 2 o'clock, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, for Haslem Creek Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. NICHOLAS RAYS are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, Mary Agnes; to move from his residence, corner Campbell and Mary streets, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. W. J. DIXON, Undertaker, 21, Oxford-street, and 121, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. HENRY LOUDEN are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Darling-street, Balmain, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, Balmain. W. J. DIXON, Undertaker, 121, York-street; 21, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. F. A. KELLETT, of Penrith, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; which will take place THIS DAY, 28th instant, moving from the Post-office, at 2.30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Samuel Lazar.
Treasurer.....Mr. James Booty.

TO-NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
To-night. To-night. To-night. To-night.
To-night. To-night. To-night.
To-night. To-night.
To-night.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
IMMENSE SUCCESS
IMMENSE SUCCESS
IMMENSE SUCCESS
IMMENSE SUCCESS
IMMENSE SUCCESS
IMMENSE SUCCESS
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the
LATEST AMERICAN NOVELTY,

the sole right of which has been purchased by the management from

Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON,

and arranged expressly for the colonial stage by Oliver Dowd Byron, Esq.,

entitled

ACROSS THE CONTINENT ACROSS THE CONTINENT
Across the Continent Across the Continent
Across the Continent Across the Continent
Across the Continent Across the Continent
Across the Continent Across the Continent
Across the Continent Across the Continent
Across the Continent Across the Continent
Across the Continent Across the Continent
Across the Continent Across the Continent
Across the Continent Across the Continent,

Grand reception of Miss

AUGUSTA CHAMBERS AUGUSTA CHAMBERS
Augusta Chambers Augusta Chambers
Augusta Chambers Augusta Chambers
Augusta Chambers Augusta Chambers
Augusta Chambers Augusta Chambers
Augusta Chambers Augusta Chambers
Augusta Chambers Augusta Chambers,

the newly-arrived American Actress.

☞ This popular drama has probably achieved the greatest success of any modern production in Great Britain and the United States, having been played in no less than twenty cities at one time, enjoying in most cases the extraordinary run of over

200 NIGHTS,

and will be produced here with

NEW and MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
New and Magnificent Scenery
New and Magnificent Scenery
New and Magnificent Scenery
New and Magnificent Scenery
New and Magnificent Scenery
New and Magnificent Scenery
New and Magnificent Scenery
and
STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
Startling Mechanical Effects
Startling Mechanical Effects
Startling Mechanical Effects
Startling Mechanical Effects
Startling Mechanical Effects
Startling Mechanical Effects
Startling Mechanical Effects.
The
REAL TELEGRAPHIC BATTERY,
Real Telegraphic Battery
Real Telegraphic Battery
Real Telegraphic Battery
Real Telegraphic Battery
Real Telegraphic Battery
Real Telegraphic Battery
Real Telegraphic Battery,
and the
RAILWAY SENSATION SCENE
Railway Sensation Scene
Railway Sensation Scene
Railway Sensation Scene
Railway Sensation Scene
Railway Sensation Scene
Railway Sensation Scene.

Doors open at 7.30, overture at 8 o'clock precisely.
Carriages at 10.45.

The box plan is open at J. R. Clarke's, 371, George-street, daily, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., where seats may be secured for any night or nights in advance; and, to avoid the crush at night, tickets for all parts of the house may be purchased, admitting the holders to the theatre before the general public.

SAMUEL LAZAR.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

LAST WEEK
of
RISLEY'S COLOSSAL MOVING MIRROR OF ENGLAND,
or
ILLUSTRATED RIVER THAMES.
GIFTS,
Gifts,
Gifts,
EVERY EVENING.

DON'T FORGET.
LAST WEEK,
Last Week,
Last Week,
of
OLD FATHER THAMES,
Old Father Thames,
Old Father Thames.

FINAL PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, January 29.

OVER THE ZIGZAG and Back for Four Shillings.—Beautiful Scenery, Shooting and Picnic Grounds, Pigeon Matches, Cricketing, Quoits, &c., &c. Government Cheap EXCURSIONS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Excursionists can depend upon finding all Refreshments required, including wines, spirits, and beers, all in bottle, pure as imported.

THOMAS HASLAM, Lessee.

AN INVITATION.

LEWISHAM.

The proprietors, being desirous that the citizens of Sydney should now have an opportunity to inspect this magnificent property, have made arrangements to provide a FREE EXCURSION TRAIN to Lewisham on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next.

Less than a year ago, Lewisham was an open bush; now it is the most beautiful and healthy of the suburbs of Sydney. Wide roads have been laid out, a boulevard planted, and numerous elegant villas erected, surrounded by gardens; and other villas, all of a superior class, are being commenced almost every day.

Tickets may be had on application to—
Messrs Adams and Spragg, Oxford-street.
Mr. James Hill, 790, George-street.
Mr. F. Peirce, 72, William-street.
George Pile, 62, Margaret-street.

THE CYPHERNES will accept the CHALLENGE of the DARLING DOWNS on SATURDAY.

THOMAS H. BROWN.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Stage Manager..... R. N. Jones.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!!!
Immense Success!!!
Immense Success!!!
Immense Success!!!
of the
SENSATION DRAMA
SENSATION DRAMA
SENSATION DRAMA
SENSATION DRAMA

AURORA FLOYD
Aurora Floyd
Aurora Floyd
Aurora Floyd
Aurora Floyd.
NEW AMERICAN EDITION
New American Edition
New American Edition
New American Edition.

LAST NIGHT OF
Last Night of
Last Night of
Last Night of
Last Night of

Mr. FRANK LAWLOR
Mr. FRANK LAWLOR
Mr. Frank Lawlor
Mr. Frank Lawlor
Mr. Frank Lawlor
Mr. Frank Lawlor
in his great impersonation,
JOHN MELLISH
John Mellish
John Mellish
John Mellish,

played by him with

UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
in every city of the United States of
AMERICA.

THIS EVENING,
will be produced the Sensational Drama in 5 acts, the new American edition of

AURORA FLOYD,

with a powerful cast of characters.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
FIRST APPEARANCE
of
NELL.
JOHN BENNETT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Stage Manager..... B. N. Jones.

SATURDAY, January 29, 1876.
First Appearance
in Sydney of the
QUEEN OF PROTEAN STARS,
NELL,
the
CALIFORNIA DIAMOND,
supported by
Mr. GEORGE GIDDENS,
who has been specially engaged to accompany NELL in her Australian tour.

Production of
H. A. Weaver's
Society Protean Play,
NO NAME,
with new and appropriate scenery, appointments, and a magnificent cast of

CHARACTERS.
NELL
IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
IN FOUR CHARACTERS.

During the piece

NELL

will introduce

NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES
GUITAR AND BANJO SOLOS,

and will bring forth sweet music from

15 PIECES OF WOOD
and
TWO BUNCHES OF STRAW.

SATURDAY EVENING.

NO NAME.

ELINOR RAY.....
PUDD ILLSLY.....
WILHELMINA FROOLICH.....
DUNKLEHEIMER.....
SIR CHARLES DASHINGTON
LEANDER GARNETT ....., Mr. G. GIDDENS
and full dramatic company. } NELL

NO NAME
NO NAME.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK.

The drama of "No Name" was produced for the second time at the Opera House last night, before a crowded house. Nell acted her four characters admirably, and her songs were all encored. In her line of business, and in a drama containing all the excellences of "No Name," she has no superior in that school of acting. She combines the advantages of a pretty face, well-shaped form, a cut style, and charming manners, with very fine histrionic powers. The entertainment is one certainly worth seeing. The plot is complicated, and the complication makes it interesting. Those who wish to see Little Nell and "No Name" this week will be compelled, if they wish a good seat, to secure it several days in advance, so great is the rush to see her. The management have our congratulations on the undoubted success which has attended the production of the third entirely new drama this season. The other two proved successful, but "No Name" seems to have achieved greater popular favour than either of them.—NEW YORK HERALD.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Seats may be secured for Dress Circle at Elvy's.

JOHN BENNETT.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, YORK-STREET.

STRUCK OIL. STRUCK OIL.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
DRESS CIRCLE, ONE SHILLING.
PIT and STALLS, SIXPENCE.

This acknowledged Temple of Apollo and Thespis, where every novelty is produced, was crowded to the ceiling last night, and over one thousand people were unable to gain admission; in fact, York-street was a sea of heads, eager to gain admission to see this Mammoth Entertainment.

The only acknowledged Company of VOCALISTS, COMEDIANS, and DANCERS in the Colonies.

JOHNNY MORAN
Johnny Moran,

the Irish Baron, the greatest Comedian in his line that has ever appeared in the Southern hemisphere. In twisting his shillelah he challenges the world.

JOHNNY COWAN,
the Funny Ethiopian Comique.
Remember, DRESS CIRCLE—ONE SHILLING.
Mr. AINSLEY SCOTT,
the great Interlocutor in his budget of novelties.
Miss SALLY LLOYD,
the Queen of Ballet.
Mr. HARRISON,
Australia's celebrated Tenor.
ARTHUR JULIEN and JEAN VERLETTI,
Herculean Trapezians.
ALF. MASSEY,
Song and Dance Artiste.
The Trio SISTERS DOWNEY,
Serio-Comic Vocalists and Opera-Bouffe Duettists.
Mr. WALTER CARLE,
the Motto Vocalist and Prince of Medley.
Mrs. HARRISON,
the charming Soprano.
LANCE LENTON,
"Yah, I vas vat they call Dutchy."
Miss ELLA MORTON,
Song and Dance Lady, and Comedienne.

Concluding every evening with one of Mr. Ainsley Scott's celebrated Negro Farces, assisted by Miss Ella Morton, Johnny Coman, and other members of the company.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
DRESS CIRCLE—ONE SHILLING.
PIT and STALLS—SIXPENCE.

The following talented artistes are engaged, and will appear on SATURDAY next, the 29th January:—

ARTHUR ST. VINCENT and
Madame MONTEBELLO
DRESS CIRCLE—ONE SHILLING
DRESS CIRCLE—ONE SHILLING.
STALLS—SIXPENCE.
PIT—SIXPENCE.

He is coming. He is coming, and will shortly appear.
E. D. DAVIES,
the Ventriloquist of the World.

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8 sharp.

J. MORAN'S BENEFIT, TUESDAY next.

WESLEYAN Band of Hope and Temperance Demonstration, Temperance Hall, Thursday, Feb. 3.

NORTH SYDNEY C. C. v. WEST SYDNEY C. C. 1st Elevens.—Meet corner of King and George streets, TO-MORROW, 1.45 sharp: Buyers, Carolan, Dyer, Finn, Hill, Hogan, Hourigan, Ivory, H. Millengen, M'Donald, M'Grade. v. Alliance, 2nd Elevens, Moore Park, 2.30 sharp: Aitken, Branson, A. Cureton, Cahill, Dwyer (2), Harding, Millengen (2), Mulrooney, Smith, Veitch, Semeley. GEORGE MORTON, Hon. Secretary.

WEST SYDNEY v. NORTH SYDNEY.—W. S. Ground: Roberts, Johnson, Clifford, Hilder, Warren, Edwards, Brown (3), Cutten, Simpson. 2nd Eleven v. Brisbane: Victoria Park, 2 p.m. T. Johnson.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY). AFTERNOON.

ALBERT GROUND. ALBERT GROUND.

EAST SYDNEY v. WARWICKS,
FOR THE CHALLENGE CUP.
Admission 6d. Ladies' free.

NATIONAL C. C. v. METROPOLITAN C. C.—The following players please meet on Moore Park, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp:—Messrs. G. Brown, J. Chambers, W. Davies, W. Davis, C. Eldridge, H. Evers, F. Hayman, J. Holdsworth, F. Lacy, H. Martin, G. Richardson, J. Morton 12th. 2nd Eleven, see to-morrow's paper.

C. J. ELDRIDGE, Hon. Sec. National C. C.

ALLIANCE 1st v. BELVOIR.—Doyle, Shannon, E. M'Namara, Lahiff (2), Callachor, Guthrie, Keating, Williams (2), Gread. 2nd v. 2nd North Sydney.—Ferris, Pyne, Keating, Kingston, Kelly, E. Lahiff, Fisher (2), Styke, J. M'Namara, Walsh, Hollingdale 12th. Moore Park, 2.30. J. T. KEATING, Hon. Sec.

ROVERS C. C., 1st Eleven, match off, no ground. 2nd v. City, Camperdown Ground, meet at Lownde's, 1.30.—Abrahams, Bragg, Connell, Fitzgerald, Maclean, Martyn, Kettle, Isaacs, Johnson, Polie, Sixon, Barnard 12.

GEORGE READ, Secretary.

REDFERN 1st v. CARLINGFORDS.—Cup Match continued. 2nd v. 2nd Telegraph Office, Warehousemen's Ground—Hanigan, P. Howe, Jones, Forsythe, Lenton, Moore (2), M'Lachlan, T. Mihell, Spence, Taft, Mulcahy.

THOMAS M. WILLIAMSON, Hon. Secretary.

CAMBRIDGE v. WAHATAH C. C.—Cambridge meet on Moore Park, Saturday, 2.30. Martin, Riddle, M'Cafferty, Phealen, Slattery (2), O'Shea, Everett, Lamey, Busey, Coghen, Curran 12th.

CARLINGFORDS 1st v. REDFERN meet as before 2nd v. Balmain Surrey, Moore Park, 2.15.

1ST Metropolitans v. 1st Nationals, 2nd v. Waverley Britannias, meet Moore Park, half-past 2 sharp.

UNTAINTED 2ND v. ASHFIELD 2ND, Railway half-past 1. Seale (2), W. Cook, Starr, Gordon Richardson, T. Unwin, Ward, Mackenzie, Cooper, Smart Hawkins. F. G. WARD, Hon. Secretary.

ROSE OF AUSTRALIA C. C. v. ELSWICK.—Meet Moore Park 2.30 p.m. F. Seale, hon. sec.

EAST SYDNEY v. BELVIDERE, Domain Ground, 2 o'clock.—Batten, Bethel, Clay, Coote, Deery, Fitzgerald, Hall, Sefton, Usher, Webster, Hogue. F. WEBSTER, Hon. Sec.

ALEXANDRIA v. MARLBOROUGH, Double Bay.—Messrs. Bishop, Chapman, Fenton, Jessop, Line, C. and J. Macintosh, Maclean, Ridley, Stafford, Sebban, Marion 12, Sledge 13. T. RIDLEY, Hon. Sec.

CARLTON C. C. v. CITY C. C.—Match resumed, Oval, 2 o'clock. I. G. LEVY, Secretary.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

THE COURSE AND FIELD
CRICKET—Reports of Matches
Matches to come
Notes by Square Leg
AQUATICS, YACHTING, and ROWING.

THE SYDNEY MAIL. Subscription, 5s per quarter. Publishing Office—Hunter-street, Sydney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE highest price given for ladies' and gentlemen's left off Clothing. J. Murphy, Kent and Liverpool sts.

TO COACHBUILDERS.—Wanted, a low light Carriage or Phaeton, BASKET PHAETON, or otherwise; new. Address, with particulars, M. C., Box 326, Post Office.

WANTED, quantity of Ironbark DRAY POLES. Apply James Cox and Co., Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, FLAG-POLE. Box 121, General Post Office.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

ARMIDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Principal, B. KENDALL. Wanted, immediately, an ASSISTANT MASTER. Apply personally, with testimonials, to Professor George, Riviere House, Woollahra, 7 and 8 p.m.

A CLASSICAL MASTERSHIP (with a salary of £300 per annum with board and residence), and a Mathematical MASTERSHIP (with a salary of £250 per annum with board and residence), will be vacant in a school in the country after Christmas.

University men only will be elected.

Candidates are requested to forward references to Tutor, HERALD Office, Sydney.

BAKER and PASTRYCOOK wanted, for Townsville, must be sober, good tradesman, and well recommended. W. J. Slack, 26, Bridge-street.

BOROUGH OF RANDWICK.—Applications are invited from persons competent to value Suburban House and Inland Property for the ensuing year.

Letters, stating remuneration and enclosing testimonials as to qualification, to be addressed to the Mayor, up to the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Council.
JAS. E. GRAHAM, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Randwick,
4th January, 1876.

CABINETMAKER wanted, handy man. Apply J. Morris, 151, Darlinghurst Road.

FANCY BUSINESS.—Wanted, young Lady, as LEARNER. Remuneration, board and lodging at first. One used to wood work, &c., preferred. State qualifications, and address W. W., HERALD Office.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ARMIDALE.—Wanted, immediately, an ASSISTANT MASTER. Full particulars on application to the Head Master.

HAIRDRESSER'S ASSISTANT wanted. 316, George-street.

JUNIOR CLERK required, in a merchant's office. A. B., HERALD Office.

MACHINISTS and Improvers wanted (Singer's); dressmaking and general work. 225, Oxford-street.

MILL MANAGER.—Required a PERSON thoroughly acquainted with the management of a flour mill, and competent to keep a set of books. Apply, by letter, up to 31st instant, to Henry Dare, 46, Pitt-street.

PARTNER—£200 wanted—1st-class Agency Business. £3 per week, and share profits. Guarantee, HERALD.

RAILWAY WORKS, YASS TO WAGGA WAGGA.—Wanted, BRICKLAYERS; eight-hour days; 1s 6d per hour. A. and R. Amos, contractors

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, a MAN, for Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Wheate, 64, King-street West.

TWO PLASTERERS wanted, at once. Apply Rifle Butts Hotel, Paddington, back of Reservoir.

TO TANNERS.—Wanted, a MAN, to flesh pelts. Wright, Davenport, and Co., Marrickville.

TO MILINERS.—Wanted, a competent young LADY for the country. Bull, Price, and Co., Pitt-street.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, first-class Skirt HANDS. 145, Castlereagh-street North.

TAILORESSES.—Colonial Tweed Trousers Hands, also, Button-hole Makers. Pascoe, Wynyard-lane.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, two good Brush HANDS, 19, Rose-lane, off Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a thoroughly experienced ASSISTANT, for Silk and Mantle Department. W. C. Renwick, 86, King-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Thos. G. Pascoe, of Wynyard-lane, require Buttonhole Workers, Apprentices, &c.

TO TAILORS.—Thos. G. Pascoe, of Wynyard-lane, require thoroughly com Slop and Trimming Cutters.

TO TAILORESSES.—THOS G. PASCOE, Clothing Manufacturer of Wynyard-lane, requires a considerable number of Pant, Sac, Galatea, Trousers, and Vest HANDS, for in or outdoor work.

TO ENGINEERS.—APPLICATIONS, with testimonials, for the office of Engineer to the Town Council of Oamaru, Otago, New Zealand, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1876. The principal duty of the Engineer to be the introduction of a water scheme and sewerage. Salary £1000 per annum, with no private practice.

R. W. ROXBY, Town Clerk.
Oamaru, December 20, 1875.

WANTED, a TRUMPETER for New South Wales Artillery. Apply at Dawes Battery at 9 a.m.

WANTED, a W. and G. Machinist; one that understands mattress work. 217, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, immediately, 1 or 2 COMPOSITORS. Apply to Mr. James Read ng, 356, George-st

WANTED, a good WATCHMAKER, for Queensland. Apply C. Hafer, 328, George-street.

WANTED, first-class Sewn BOOTMAKERS. M. Cooke, 254, George-street.

WANTED, a Galvanized IRONWORKER. W. S. Friend and Co., York-street.

WANTED, BRICKLAYERS, to build 2 Houses; labour only. Jamison-st., near Moore Park Hotel.

WANTED, good Crimean SHIRTMAKERS, immediately. 6, Argyle-place, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a BAKER, light work, and good wages. Apply opposite Sugar Works, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, 3 APPRENTICES to the Waistcoat Making. Apply 242, George-street.

WANTED, a Mattress Case Maker, to work Wilcox and Gibbs' machine. Mrs. H. Butler, Park-st

WANTED, first-class HANDS, to take crimean shirts home to make. 190, Oxford-street.

WANTED, immediately, for the country, a competent DRESSMAKER. D. Moses, 170, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Nursery GOVERNESS; two children, 5 and 7. Apply by letter to Convoy, HERALD O.

WANTED, 2 good BLACKSMITHS; six months' engagement. Apply, by letter, Thomas Denny, Denison Foundry, Bathurst.

WANTED, Buggy SMITH Body Maker, and Carriage Maker. G. Robertson, coachbuilder, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, for the country, Protestant. Address to Mrs. G. Steven-on, Wag Wag Station, Bombala, Manero.

WANTED one or two PLASTERERS, with tools, to cement tank; wages, 13s. Apply Lily of St. Leonards, North Shr., 9 o'clock.

WANTED, in Ladies' School, Resident GOVERNESS, to teach juniors English, music, and drawing. Mrs. Gilder, Edgecliff Road.

WANTED, MEN, used to platelaying and permanent way; BRICKMAKERS and BRICKLAYERS, SPLITTERS and FENCERS; SQUARERS, to make sleepers. A. and R. Amos, Great Southern Railway Extension, Yass to Wagga Wagga.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE young Person requires a SITUATION as Housemaid. The Home, Cowper terrace.

A FITTER wants a SITUATION; can do forging if required. 166, Kent-street.

A RESPECTABLE young Woman, with one child, wishes a SITUATION as Housekeeper. L. M., P.O.

A SOBER MAN, can garden, groom milk, wants work. 12 month. B., Glebe Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to tuition in public and private schools, seeks ENGAGEMENT as Preparatory Governess for children under 13; Protestant; good testimonials. Alpha, 63, Botany-street. Open for a week.

A YOUNG Man (newly arrived), seeks EMPLOYMENT; is well educated, but is willing and capable of doing any kind of work; age 28. J. R. C., HERALD Office.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER wants ENGAGEMENT, grocery, wines, spirits, or drapery; Northern or Western Roads. Address Western, HERALD Office.

EXCHANGE.—A C. P. S., L. A., Agent to Curator, &c., &c., wishes to exchange with a gentleman in a similar capacity. Last year's salary, £276. Apply to Z. W., Cumenbile.

MRS. MOLEAN, Monthly Nurse, disengaged, at Mrs Donald's, next Council-chambers, Paddington.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—An English Lady seeks employment. Open three days. S. Z. S., HERALD.

SITUATION wanted by a respectable young Woman as Housemaid or House and Parlour Maid in a gentleman's family; good references. Address, by letter, A. H., 142, Oxford-street.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Salesman open ENGAGEMENT; understands Chinese. 221, Devonshire-st. Surry Hills.

WANTED, SITUATION, groom, garden, milk, &c. Address letter, W. M., 104, Clarence-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, SITUATION, as housekeeper. A. B., Pierce, Stanley & Yurong sts.

WANTED, by first-class Dressmaker, re-engagement; country preferred. D. M., Iredale's, Oxford-street

WANTED, by a widow with a little girl, a Situation as Housekeeper or Gen. S. H., 477, George-st.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by respectable man, not afraid to work; references. Sober, HERALD.

WANTED, by young person, a SITUATION with family going to England. A. B., HERALD.

WANTED, by respectable Man, SITUATION, groom, driver, useful. Address Z. S., HERALD.

WANTED by young Woman, Situation in country, cook or general servant. E. M. C., HERALD.

WANTED, by a respectable young Girl, a Situation as House and Parlour Maid. E. K., HERALD.

WANTED, employment as NEEDLEWOMAN, in gentleman's family. Dressmaker, HERALD.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION, as Needlewoman and to assist in light housework, work machine. Address M. G., 163, Kent-street North.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE NURSEGIRL wanted, by Mrs. Cameron, Evesham, Balmain. Ferry paid.

A THOROUGH PARLOURMAID wanted. Apply Wentworth House, Church-hill. Mrs. Cooper.

A BOY wanted. Albert Gordstein, 217, Lower George-street.

A GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. Wilson, 137, Oxford-street.

A COMPETENT House and Parlour MAID wanted. Apply Mrs. G. N. Griffiths, 96, Hunter-street.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Wanted, good leading MEN, accustomed to laying down permanent way. Highest rate of wages given; also BRICKLAYERS used to Tunnel Work, and LABOURERS, that can use the pick and shovel. W. Wakeford, contractor, Murrumundi.

MIDDLE SECTION GIPPSLAND RAILWAY, wanted good AXEMEN, Splitters, Pit Sawyers, and bullock teams. Apply Whiskey Creek, Gippsland-road, Noonan Brothers.

NURSEMAID, with good references, wanted. Apply at Hesketh, 115, Victoria-street.

PARLOURMAID wanted, town; General Servant, Richmond; Nursemaids; refs. 6, Bridge-street.

RESPECTABLE BARMAID; also, a BOOTS. Criterion Hotel, King-street.

RESPECTABLE family wanted to take charge of a baby, five months old. State terms to W. Laughton, HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, a competent NURSE; also HOUSEMAID and NEEDLEWOMAN; Protestants. The Home, Cowper-terrace.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to deliver meat. Apply R. Muir, butcher, Glebe-street, Glebe.

WANTED, strong LAD, as generally useful. Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, LAD or young Man, for butcher's shop. Lachlan, Bowling-st., near Paddington Brewery.

WANTED, 2 smart LADS, to wash bottles and wipe. Archer Brewery, James-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, to be generally useful. Apply J. Harris, 183, Regent-st., Chippendale.

WANTED, a strong BOY, 18, used to the Grocery line. Buckhold-hill.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, to assist in the bar. Apply White Horse Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, for housework. Tenby House, next Petty's Hotel.

WANTED, strong YOUTH, to strike at light work, wheelbarrow, &c., 69, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, respectable strong Youth or young Man, for furniture trade. 259, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong active YOUTH; one used to the brewery. P. O'Neill, Pitt and Goulburn sts.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to strike in blacksmith's shop. J. C. Smith, Haymarket.

WANTED, a smart active LAD. No. 601, Elizabeth-street, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED a strong active GIRL. Apply 147, King-street.

WANTED, a clean respectable GIRL, about 16, for housework. Mrs. A. Fraser, op. Belmore-ter., Park.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby. Mrs O'Grady, 99, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL to nurse a baby. 631, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as BARMAID, Willow Tree, Castlereagh and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a young GIRL, for house work. Mrs. M'Mahon, Derwent-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind children and be useful; good wages. Mrs. Playfair, 103, George-st. N.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply White Swan Hotel, corner Rose-st., Shepherd's paddock.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework and children. Dr. S. Pile, near Station, Petersham

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply 33, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to keep rooms clean. Upstairs, 360, George-street.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Mrs. M. Harris, Bismark House, Ultimo.

WANTED, a GIRL, handy with needle. Apply 352, Kent-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. 98, Liverpool-street, near George-street.

WANTED, a young Girl, as COMPANION, and generally useful. Mrs. Jewson, Point-st., Pyrmont.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, for housework. Mrs. Gould, Pine Apple Inn, Fitzroy-st. nr. Moore Park.

WANTED, a Girl, as General SERVANT; also a Nurse Girl. American Hotel, George & Argyle sts.

WANTED, good General SERVANT; small family; good home and wages. Richardson, Woollahra.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT, and assist in bar. Royal Albert Hotel, Darlington

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT, for Woollahra. Apply 385, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Solomon, 689, George-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 188, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Solferino Hotel, George and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, General SERVANT, for small family, Park Road. Apply 337, Pitt-st., near Park-st.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT; references required. 23, Tinsley-ter., Lower Fort-st.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Joseph, Almaville, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe Point.

WANTED—a young Woman, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Harrison, 18, Bathurst-st. West.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Mrs. Rebello, Winton Cottage, Cavendish and Liberty sts., Enmore.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, also a BOY. J. Galloway, gingerbeer factory, 595, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Deacon, No. 3, Emma-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 124, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Mrs. Nolan, Star Hotel, Goulburn and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. R. Correy, corner Crown and Devonshire sts., S. Hills.

WANTED, General SERVANT. 247, Pitt-street, next Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, a thorough good General SERVANT. 546, George-street, opposite Town Hall.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as General SERVANT. Albion Hotel, Albion-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Woman, as General SERVANT, must understand plain sewing. 59, Market-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Dublin Tavern, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, two in family, No. 2, Weir's-terrace, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; small family. Stanmore Villa, Wemyss-st., Stanmore Rd.

WANTED, a SERVANT. Blue Lion Hotel, Elizabeth-street South

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT; 2 in family; wages, 10s. 154, Burton-st., Darlinghurst

WANTED, a General SERVANT, with references. Three Tuns Tavern, King-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Lecky's, fancy bazaar, 141, Oxford-street.

WANTED, competent General SERVANT, another kept. 155, Phillip-street. References.

WANTED, respectable female SERVANT, for suburbs. T. Crawley, 15, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a young WOMAN, as General Servant. Mrs. Blair, Pearson-street, Balmain East.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as NURSE between 11 and 12. Mrs. Gilhooley, 7, Oxford-st

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS, or General SERVANT. 51, Bligh street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply Miss North, 228, Darlinghurst Road, before 12.

WANTED, thorough LAUNDRESS, to take family's washing. Apply 18, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, Laundress, House and Parlour Maid, and Cook, for Narrabri. Royal Hotel, Sydney.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS alone; servants daily, town and country. Mrs. Donnelly, William-st.

WANTED, LAUNDRESS, short distance from Sydney. Mrs. Sheppard, 102, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a Laundress, for Bombala; Housemaid, for Casalis. Registry, 207, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a competent H. and P. MAID. Apply to Mrs G. Hill, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young Person, as HOUSEMAID; one used to a house of business. Pfahlert's Hotel.

WANTED, a House and Parlour MAID. Mrs. Henry Harris, 32, Upper William-street North.

WANTED, a WAITRESS. Occidental Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a light domestic Situation. A. B., Spragg & Adams, 90, Oxford-st.

WANTED, a MAN, to make himself useful in house and garden. Mr. Cattell, Burwood.

WANTED, a SHOPMAN; wages £1 15s and board. P. M'Carroll, butcher, 209, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a cab. No. 44, Parramatta-street

WANTED, MAN, to look after horse and buggy, and make himself generally useful. Petty's Hotel.

WANTED, a smart Man, as WAITER. Horner's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, on farm, sober MAN, able to cut, split, and cart timber. 827, George-st. Refs. required.

WANTED, a LABOURER. Apply to John Melly, Waterloo.

WANTED, a MAN, to milk and make himself useful. F. H. Hole, Collegiate School, Burwood.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a horse and cart. Apply J. Flood, White Bay Hotel, Balmain.

WANTED, a trustworthy Man, as night PORTER. References. Petty's Hotel.

WANTED, a smart active young Man, as CARTER, &c. P. Mahony, grocer, 653, George-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, for the butchering. T. A. Hall, Piper-street, Woollahra, before 10 a.m.

WANTED, a MAN, accustomed to mending Bags. Anchor Flour Mills, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, Second STEWARD, s.s. New England. Apply on Board.

WANTED, COOK and STEWARD, schooner Perseverance. Apply Potts and Paul, 9 a.m. sharp

WANTED, Married COUPLE, as indoor Servants. 170, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a Married COUPLE, for the suburbs. Apply 96, Kent-street.

WANTED, respectable and competent BILLIARD-MARKER; also first-class COOK. Henry Cohen, Royal Hotel, Goulburn.

WANTED, for the country, steady young MAN, accustomed to horses. References required. M'Millan's Hotel, before 11 this morning.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, for the country; personal references required. Apply Lyall House, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, 2 Farming MEN; wages, £30 per annum and rations; also, a BOY able to drive, £20 and rations; before 10. 320, George-street.

WANTED, at once, a competent HEAD-NURSE; also WETNURSE, baby two months old. Apply at Foundling Hospital, Stewart-street, Paddington.

WANTED, a BOY, who can write a good hand, to assist in office work. Apply, stating salary required, to Box 383, Post Office.

WANTED, NEEDLEWOMAN, one accustomed to Wilcox and Gibbs' machine. Mrs. H. Butler, Park-street.

WANTED, 2 respectable MEN, to sell on commission an article only recently introduced to the public. 4